The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER.

EVENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

French Official Account of the Battle of Solferino.

ESTIMATES OF LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Rumored Extraordinary Passage of an American Clipper Across the Atlantic.

Cotton Quiet and Steady---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8.

The steamship *Weser*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., where she had been detained by an accident to her propeller, arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are two days later than those by the *Canada*. There had been no further fighting at the seat of war. We find, however, in the London papers of the 4th, a telegraphic summary of the events which had transpired subsequent to the great battle of Solferino, together with the French official report of that event and various other matters of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Telegraphic Bulletin of Leading Events.

VIENNA, Friday, July 1.

The *Austrian Correspondence* says: The loss at the battle of the 24th ult., as yet ascertained, is 2,900 killed, and 8,100 wounded.

Further information will be published.

VERONA, Friday, July 1—(*via* Vienna.)

The Emperor is in perfect health. Since the 24th of June there have merely been unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 3—3 P. M.

The Piedmontese have surrounded Peschiera.

A French Division has been sent to the South, to join the corps of Prince Napoleon.

VIENNA, Saturday Morning—10 o'clock.

The following telegram has reached me:

VERONA, Tuesday, June 28.

The Austrians have abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back on Verona, after having burnt the bridges at Monzambano, Valleggio, and Goito.

The total loss of the Second (Austrian) Army at Solferino, was 230 officers and 9,000 privates, killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned.

The Austrians lost five guns.

MILAN, Friday, July 1 (*via* Turin.)

The legion of Gen. Garibaldi and the division of Gen. Cialdini are manœuvering to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order thus to render themselves masters of the Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

BERNE, Saturday, July 2.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano, under the command, it is said, of Gen. Garibaldi himself.

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 2.

The American steam-frigate *Wabash* has left our port for Messina. To-day 700 prisoners of war passed through this town for Nabresina. The Archduchess Charlotte is about to establish a hospital for wounded soldiers in the Archducal Palace here, and to support it with an annual donation of 20,000 florins.

TRIESTE, Sunday, July 3.

A steamer, arrived here to-day from Constantinople passed the day before yesterday, at Curzola, on the Dalmatian coast, a French squadron composed of six ships-of-the-line, five frigates and many gun-boats.

TRIESTE, Sunday, July 3.

An English steamer coming from Liverpool announces that on the 26th ult. disturbances took place in Messina. Four Sardinian war steamers were at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea.

Off Ancona were four English ships-of-the-line, with three steamers.

Yesterday Count Rechberg, the Austrian Premier, passed Nabresina.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 3.

According to reliable information, Field-Marshal Prince Windischgratz is expected here this evening, on a special mission, coming from Vienna, *via* Dresden.

MUNICH, Sunday, July 3.

On account of want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July inst.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, July 2.

At to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to. Several Governments were without instructions.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, July 2.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 28th ult. M. Brenier, the French Envoy, has been appointed Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius. Prince Ischitella and Prince Comitini have been sent to Lombardy on a mission reciprocal to that dispatched to Naples by France and Sardinia in the persons of M. Brenier and Count Salmour.

Letters from Rome to the 28th assert that an inquiry into the disturbances at Perugia has been ordered. An official contradiction has been published of the reported liberation of criminals at Rome. A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by His Holiness to the Cardinals in the Legations, have been issued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The French Government has published the following official account of the battle of Solferino, dated:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAVRIANA, Tuesday, June 28.

After the battle of Magenta and the combat of Malegnano the Austrians had precipitated their retreat on the Mincio, abandoning one after the other the lines of the Adda, the Oglio, and the Chiese. There was every reason to believe that they intended to concentrate all their resistance behind the Mincio, and it was important that the allied army should occupy as soon as possible the principal points of the heights which extend from Lonato as far as Volta, and which form on the south of the Lake of Garda an agglomeration of small hills, in many places very abrupt. The last reports received by the Emperor Napoleon indicated, in fact, that the enemy had abandoned these heights and retired behind the river.

According to a general order given by the Emperor of the French on the evening of the 23d, the army of the King of Piedmont was to advance on Pozzolengo, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of Magenta on Cavriana, Gen. Niel on Guiddizzolo, and Marshal Canrobert on Medole. The Imperial Guard was to march on Castiglione, and the two divisions of cavalry of the line to take a position on the plain between Solferino and Medole. It had been decided that the movements should commence at 2 o'clock in the morning, to avoid the excessive heat of the day.

Nevertheless, during the 23d several detachments of the enemy showed themselves on different points, and the Emperor had received notice of it; but, as the Austrians were in the habit of making numerous reconnoissances, His Majesty only regarded those demonstrations as a mark of the care and attention which they give to obtaining information and protecting themselves.

At 5 in the morning of the 24th the Emperor, who was at Montechiaro, heard the report of cannon in the plain, and proceeded in all haste towards Castiglione, where the Imperial Guard were to assemble. During the night the Austrian army, which had decided on assuming the offensive, had passed the Mincio at Goito, Valleggio, Monzambano and Peschiera, and again occupied the positions which it had recently abandoned. This was the result of the plan the execution of which the enemy had pursued from the time of their leaving Magenta, by retiring successively from Piacenza, Pizzighettone, Cremona, Ancona, Bologna and Ferrara—in a word, by evacuating every position in order to accumulate their forces on the Mincio. They had, besides, increased their army with the greater part of the troops composing the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera; and it was thus that they were able to assemble nine *corps d'armée*, numbering altogether from 250,000 to 270,000 men, who advanced towards the Chiese, covering the plain and the heights. This immense force appeared to be divided into two armies; that on the right, according to notes found after the battle on an Austrian officer, was to take possession of Lonato and Castiglione, and that on the left to march on Montechiaro. The Austrians thought that the whole of the allied army had not yet crossed the Chiese, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that river.

The two armies, on their way one against the other, met therefore suddenly. Scarcely had Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and McMahon passed Castiglione when they found themselves in presence of considerable forces, which opposed their advance. At the same instant Gen. Niel encountered the Austrians near Medole. The King's army, which was going to Pozzolengo, also met the Austrians in advance of Rivoltella; and, on his part, Marshal Canrobert found the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the enemy's cavalry.

All the corps of the allied army being at the time on their march at a somewhat considerable distance one from the other, the Emperor first of all directed his attention to bringing them together so that they might mutually support each other. For that purpose His Majesty went immediately to Marshal the Duke de Magenta, who was on the right on the plain, and who had deployed perpendicularly to the road which leads from Castiglione to Goito. As Gen. Niel did not yet appear, His Majesty hastened the march of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and placed it under the orders of the Duke de Magenta, as a reserve to operate in the plain on the right of the Second Corps. The Emperor, at the same time, sent orders to Marshal Canrobert to support Gen. Niel as much as possible, while recommending him to guard himself on the right against an Austrian corps which, according to information given to His Majesty, was to advance from Mantua on Azola.

These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the heights, in the centre of the line of battle, where Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, too distant from the Sardinian army to be able to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult ground against troops which were incessantly renewed.

The Marshal had nevertheless arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Solferino is built. That village was defended by considerable forces, intrenched in an old chateau and a large cemetery, both of which were surrounded by thick and crenelated walls. The Marshal had already lost a great number of men, and had more than once to expose himself by leading on the troops of Bazaine's and L'Admirault's divisions. Worn out with fatigue and heat, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, these troops gained ground with much difficulty. At this moment the Emperor ordered Forey's division to the advance, one brigade on the side of the plain, and the other on the height against the village of Solferino, and caused it to be supported by Camou's division of light infantry of the Guard. He caused to advance with these troops the artillery of the Guard, which, under the command of Gen. de Sevelinges and Gen. Lebœuf, took up an uncovered position at about 300 metres from the enemy. This manœuvre decided the success in the centre. While Forey's division seized on the cemetery, and Gen. Bazaine dashed his troops forward into the village, the light infantry and riflemen of the Imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower commanding the chateau and possessed themselves of it. The little hills near Solferino were successfully carried, and at 3½ o'clock the Austrians evacuated the position, under the fire of our artillery, placed on the crests, and left in our hands 1,500 prisoners, 14 pieces of cannon, and two colors. The share of the Imperial Guard in this glorious trophy was 13 guns and one color.

While this conflict was going on, and while the fire was the heaviest, four Austrian columns, advancing between the King's army and the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, endeavored to turn the right of the Piedmontese. Six pieces of artillery, however, ably directed by General Forgeot, had opened a very heavy fire on the flank of these columns, and forced them to retrace their steps in disorder.

Whilst the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was sustaining the conflict at Solferino, the corps of the Duke de Magenta had deployed in the plain of Guidizzolo, in advance of the farm of Casa Marina, and his line of battle, cutting the road to Mantua, directed its right towards Medole. At 9 o'clock in the morning he was attacked by a strong Austrian column, preceded by a numerous artillery, which placed itself in battery at 1,000 or 1,200 yards in advance of our front. The artillery of the first two divisions of the Second Corps, advancing immediately on the line of skirmishers, opened a very sharp fire against the front of the Austrians, and at the same instant the horse batteries of Desvaux's and Partonneaux's divisions took the enemy's cannon *en écharpe*, reduced them to silence, and soon forced them to fall back. Immediately after, Desvaux's and Partonneaux's divisions charged the Austrians and took 600 prisoners.

Meantime, a column of two regiments of Austrian cavalry had endeavored to turn the left of the Second Corps, and the Duke de Magenta directed against it six squadrons of Light Dragoons. Three successful charges of our cavalry repelled that of the enemy who left in our hands a great number of men and horses.

At 2½ o'clock the Duke de Magenta assumed the offensive in his turn, and ordered Gen. de la Motterouge to advance on his left, on the side of Solferino, in order to carry San Cassiano and the other positions occupied by the enemy.

The village was turned on both sides, and carried with irresistible vigor by the Algerian Riflemen and the Forty fifth. The riflemen were immediately after sent against the principal counterfort, which unites Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was defended by considerable forces. A first height, crowned by a kind of redoubt, speedily fell into the possession of the sharpshooters, but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They took it again with the aid of the Forty-fifth and Seventy-second, and were driven out once more. To support this attack, General de la Motterouge was obliged to march up his brigade of reserve, and the Duke of Magenta advanced his whole corps.

At the same time the Emperor gave orders to Manèque's Brigade of Voltigeurs of the Guard, supported by Gen. Mellinet's Grenadiers, to advance from Solferino against Cavriana. The enemy was unable any longer to resist this double attack, supported by the fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about five in the evening, the Voltigeurs and Algerian sharpshooters entered at the same time the village of Cavriana.

At that moment a fearful storm which burst over the two armies obscured the sky and suspended the struggle; but as soon as the rain had ceased the French troops resumed the operations commenced, and drove the enemy from all the hights commanding the village. Soon after, the fire of the artillery of the Guard changed the retreat of the Austrians into a precipitate flight.

During this affair the Horse Chasseurs of the Guard who flanked the Duke de Magenta's right, had to charge the Austrian Cavalry, which threatened to turn it.

At 6½ o'clock the enemy was retreating in all directions.

But although the battle was won in the centre, where the French troops had never ceased to gain ground, the right and left still remained behind. However, the troops of the Fourth Corps had also taken an important and glorious part in the battle of Solferino.

Leaving Carpenedolo at 3 o'clock in the morning, they were marching on the Medole, supported by the cavalry of the Desvaux and Partonneaux divisions, when, at about two kilometres from Medole, the squadrons of Chasseurs which preceded the corps, met the Hulans. They charged them with impetuosity, but were checked by the enemy's infantry and artillery, which defended the village. General de Luzy immediately took measures for an attack. While he sent two columns to turn Medole on the right and left, he advanced on the front himself, preceded by his artillery, which kept up a fire on the village. This attack, executed with great vigor, was entirely successful; at 7 o'clock the enemy retired from Medole, leaving two pieces of cannon and a good number of prisoners in our hands.

Vinoy's division, which followed Luzy's, marched from Medole in the direction of an isolated house called Casanova, which stands in the plain on the road to Mantua, about two kilometres from Guidizzolo. The enemy was in considerable force on that side, and a desperate conflict took place, while Luzy's division was marching towards Ceresara on the one hand, and towards Robecco on the other.

At this moment the enemy attempted to turn the left of Vinoy's division in the interval left between the Second and Fourth Corps; they came to within two hundred metres of the front of our troops, but were there stopped by the fire of forty-two pieces of artillery, directed by Gen. Soleille. The enemy's cannon then came and took part in the struggle, and kept on for a great part of the day, although with manifest inferiority.

Failly's division came up in its turn, and Gen. Niel, reserving the second brigade of that division, directed the first between Casanova and Robecco, towards the hamlet of Baeta, to connect Gen. de Luzy with Gen. Vinoy. Gen. Niel's intention was, to march towards Guidizzolo as soon as the Duke de Magenta should have taken Cavriana, and he hoped by that means to cut off the enemy from the road to Volta and Goito; but to execute that plan, it was necessary for the troops of Marshal Canrobert's corps to replace, at Robecco, those of Gen. de Luzy.

The 3d Corps, starting from Mezzana at two in the morning, had passed the Chiese at Visano, and arrived about seven o'clock at Castel Goffredo, a small town surrounded by walls, and still occupied by the enemy's cavalry. While General Jannin was turning the position to the South, Gen. Regnault attacked it in front, sent sappers to burst open the gates, and entered the town, driving the enemy's cavalry before him.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, Regnault's division, having arrived abreast of Medola, put its left in conjunction with Gen. de Luzy, on the side of Ceresara, and on its right faced Castel Goffredo, so as to watch the movements of the detached corps whose departure from Mantua had been announced.

That apprehension paralyzed, during the greater part of the day, the *corps d'armée* under Marshal Canrobert, who did not think it prudent, in the first instance, to lend the Fourth Corps the support demanded by General Niel. Nevertheless, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being reassured as to his right, and having of himself judged General Niel's position, Marshal Canrobert sent Regnault's division towards Robecco and ordered General Trochu to carry his first brigade between Casanova and Baeta, to the point on which the most formidable attacks of the enemy were being directed. This reinforcement of fresh troops permitted General Niel to send in the direction of Guidizzolo part of Luzy's and De Failly's divisions. This column advanced up to the first houses of the village, but, finding before it superior forces established in a good position, was obliged to stop.

Gen. Trochu then advanced to support the attack with Bataille's brigade of his division. He marched on the enemy in close battalions, *en echiquier*, the right wing in advance, with as much order and calmness as in a field of manœuvres. He took from the enemy a company of infantry and two pieces of cannon, and he had arrived half way from Casanova to Guidizzolo when the storm broke forth which put an end to this terrible conflict—a conflict which the coöperation of the Third and Fourth Corps was threatening to render so fatal to the enemy.

In the midst of the incidents of this combat of twelve hours' duration, the cavalry was of powerful assistance in checking the efforts of the enemy on the side of Casanova. On several occasions Partonneaux's and Desvaux's divisions charged the Austrian infantry and broke its squares. But it was our new artillery which produced the most terrible effects on the Austrians. Its balls went to distances which their guns of the largest calibre could not respond to, and strewed the plain with dead.

The Fourth Corps took from the enemy 1 color, 7 pieces of cannon, and 2,000 prisoners.

On its part the Piedmontese army, placed on our extreme left, had also had a rude and splendid day's work. It was advancing in four divisions in the direction of Peschiera from Pozzolengo and Madonna della Scoperta, when, at about 7 in the morning, its advanced guard encountered the enemy's advanced posts between San Martino and Pozzolengo. The combat commenced, but strong Austrian reinforcements hurried up and drove the Piedmontese further than San Martino, even threatening to cut off their line of retreat. A brigade of Mollard's division then arrived in all haste on the scene of combat, and assaulted the heights on which the enemy had established themselves. Twice it attained the summit and possessed itself of several pieces of cannon; but twice also it had to yield to numbers, and to abandon its conquest.

The enemy was gaining ground, in spite of some brilliant charges of the King's cavalry, when Cucchiari's division, debouching in the field of battle by the road of Rivoltella, came to support Gen. Mollard. The Sardinian troops rushed forward a third time with impetuosity under a murderous fire; the church and all the works raised on the right were carried, and eight pieces of cannon were taken. But the enemy again succeeded in disengaging the cannon and retaking the positions.

At this moment the Second Brigade of Gen. Cucchiari, which had been formed in columns of attack to the left of the Lugano road, marched against the church of St. Martino, regained the lost ground, and carried the heights for the fourth time, without holding them, however; for, overwhelmed by volleys of grape, and facing an enemy who was constantly receiving reinforcements and incessantly returning to the charge, it could not hold out till the arrival of succor from Gen. Mollard's Second Brigade, and the Piedmontese, being quite exhausted, retreated in good order along the Rivoltella road.

It was then the Aosta Brigade of Fanti's Division, which had at first gone towards Solferino to form a junction with Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, was sent by the King to support Generals Mollard and Cucchiari in the attack on San Martino. That body was checked for a while by the storm; but about 5 o'clock in the evening this brigade and the Pignerol one, supported by a numerous artillery, marched on the enemy under a terrible fire, and reached the heights. They took possession of them foot by foot, field by field, and managed to hold them by very desperate fighting. The enemy began to give way, and the Piedmontese Artillery, gaining the ridge, soon crowned it with 24 pieces of cannon, which the Austrians vainly endeavored to capture; two brilliant charges of the King's cavalry dispersed them; volleys of grape threw their ranks into confusion, and the Sardinian troops finally remained masters of the formidable positions which the enemy had defended for a whole day with such obstinacy.

On the other side, the Durando Division had been engaged with the Austrians ever since 5½ o'clock in the morning. At that hour its advanced guard had met the enemy at Madonna della Scoperta, and the Sardinian troops had held their ground till noon against the efforts of an enemy superior in number, who at last compelled them to fall back; but, being then reinforced by the Savoy Brigade, they resumed the offensive, and, repulsing the Austrains in their turn, made themselves masters of Madonna della Scoperta. After this first success, Gen. della Marmora sent the Durando division against San Martino, where it did not arrive in time to assist in taking that position, for it encountered on the road an Austrian column, with which it had to dispute the passage, and when this obstacle was overcome the village of San Martino was already in the power of the Piedmontese. Gen. della Marmora had directed, on the other hand, the Piedmont brigade of Fanti's division upon Pozzolengo. This brigade carried the enemy's positions in front of the village with great vigor, and, having made itself master of Pozzolengo after a warm attack, repulsed the Austrians, and pursued them to a certain distance, causing them severe losses.

Those of the Sardinian army were unfortunately very considerable, and do not amount to less than 49 officers killed, and 167 wounded, 642 sub officers and privates killed, 3,409 wounded, and 1,258 soldiers missing, making a total of 5,525 absent at roll-call. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King's army as trophies of this sanguinary victory which it had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to have been not less than 12 brigades.

The losses of the French army amounted to 12,000 rank and file, killed or wounded, and 720 officers *hors de combat*, of whom 150 were killed. Among the wounded are Gens. de Ladmirault, Forey, Auger, Dieu and Douay. Seven Colonels and six Lieutenant-Colonels have been killed.

As to the losses of the Austrian army, they cannot be yet calculated, but they must have been very considerable from the number of killed and wounded which were left on the field of battle, which extended not less than 12 miles in length. They left in our hands 30 pieces of cannon, a great number of ammunition wagons, four colors and 6,000 prisoners.

The resistance which the enemy opposed to the allied troops for 16 hours, may be explained by the superiority in numbers which they possessed, and the almost impregnable positions which they occupied.

For the first time, also, the Austrian troops fought under the eyes of their Sovereigns, and the presence of two Emperors and of the King of Piedmont, in rendering the struggle more desperate, made it also more decisive.

The Emperor Napoleon never for a moment ceased to direct the operations, visiting every point where his troops had to make the greatest efforts and to triumph over the most serious difficulties. At different times the projectiles of the enemy fell in the ranks of the Staff and of the escort who attended His Majesty.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, the noise of the cannon which precipitated the retreat of the enemy was still heard in the distance, and the French troops lighted their bivouac fires on the field of battle which they had so gloriously conquered.

The fruit of this victory in the abandonment by the enemy of all the positions which they had prepared on the right bank of the Mincio to dispute the approaches to that river. According to the last accounts received, the discouraged Austrian army appears to have even renounced the idea of defending the passage of the river, and was retiring on Verona.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE FROM THE AUSTRAN SIDE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VERONA, Sunday, June 26.

I sketched yesterday as rapidly as I could the principal incidents of the great battle which I suppose will be called the battle of Solferino. The field having been lost to us, I am deprived of the advantage which will be possessed exclusively by those on the other side of examining it; but it is still possible for me to enter into more particular details than I was able in my letter of yesterday to do.

Solferino is a straggling village, through which runs the road to San Cassiano. On its western side rises the hill called Rocca, on which stands the tower of which I have already given you a description. The hill stretches in a westerly direction about 1,000 paces, the spit of it descending somewhat abruptly to the hamlet, or Contrado Pozzo Catena. This line of height was occupied at the opening of the action by Bils' Brigade of the Division Pallfy, of the Fifth Corps. To the right of the tower on the Rocca, that is, northeast of it, Sternberg's Division of the Fifth Corps held a line from the heights of San Pietro and Rola, facing the enemy on the little stream called Redone. The first attack on this position was successfully repulsed, but as the Allies advanced over the spit of the Monte Carnal, the attack was renewed with incredible fury. The hilly position of the Austrians does not seem to have permitted them to make much use of their artillery, of which many batteries remained in reserve. At the foot of the Solferino tower to the west they had some guns playing on the French crescent in the plain; others on the east side of the tower checking the advance of the enemy. Their chief dependence was not, however, on their artillery in these positions, but rather on the fire of the infantry, which, on its part, had to face the Minié rifle of the Grenadiers of the Guard, which committed dreadful havoc amongst the officers of the foremost line.

The road through Solferino is on a much lower level than the hill of Rocco or that of San Pietro, which command it on both sides. The efforts of the French were directed at an early period towards this point, every step they took in advance there giving them a chance of turning the flanks of the Austrians defending both Solferino and San Pietro. As their masses became more compact and difficult to repel, they gradually forced their way up the road, driving back the Austrians both in flank and front, and separating the extreme left of the Fifth Corps from its right and centre. The Brigade Bils rallied again as the First corps, under Clam, advanced to its support from Cavriano. The First and Fifth Corps, thus fighting in line together, maintained themselves at that point till past 11 o'clock, when the latter fell back exhausted to the rear. The rest of the First with the Fifth preserved their positions against every attack successfully till half-past 1, when the enemy began to make head against them, throwing back the former to its direct rear on Cavriano, and the latter to its right, thus cutting off the communication between the Eighth and Fifth Corps and the rest of the Austrian army. At the same time, under cover of their batteries in the Campo di Medole, and others on the heights of Monte Fenile, which enfiladed the road between Volta and San Cassiano, the French advanced a heavy body of infantry which at once held in check the Seventh Corps under Zobel at San Cassiano, and outflanked the Austrians on their left on the height of Rocca. The position at this point was thus becoming rapidly untenable. Attacked in front and on both flanks, it stood out on the apex of an isosceles triangle, of which the front and two sides were closely pressed by an overpowering enemy. The First Corps, which in the morning held Cavriano, had been forced early into fire; its only reserve in case of a check being the Seventh, Zobel's. But it had already been found necessary to use up Zobel in the defense of San Cassiano, so that when the First Corps began to yield and fall back from Solferino there were no fresh troops to oppose to the enemy. The French crowned the heights of Solferino about 1½, and their batteries, placed on the range of Monte Margan, began, shelling Cavriano, while the First Corps continued to dispute the intermediate ground. It was at this moment that the Emperor with his Staff left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a cascino on the road east of Cavriano, where already several wounded soldiers had found their way. The Emperor, cool, and collected as a veteran, stood on the height of Madonna delle Pieve, close by a church surrounded by cypress trees, till 3¾ o'clock. Count Schlick and his aide-de-camp, his Highness the Prince of Nassau, were standing by him at Madonna delle Pieve, while the masses on the plain below were already retiring. The French were pressing hard at Cavriano. They had already gained possession of an old bridle-path called the Strada Cavallara, which runs direct from Solferino to Valleggio, and already the road from Madonna delle Pieve to the latter place was becoming excessively dangerous. The Emperor now went off leisurely to Volto with a few aides-de-camp, while the Archdukes, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany and his brothers followed a by-path through groves and over rocks towards Vallegio. While we quietly rode on, few of us knew that the enemy, following a parallel direction to our own, were within half a mile of us. The French, on the other hand, were happily in equal ignorance of our true position, or they would have made a dash to cut us off. We struck the Strada Cavallara just below the Monte Oliveto, meeting the head of Stankovitsch's division of the First Corps as it was retreating on the road from Castellaro Lagusello to Volta. The right of the Fifth Corps was at that time withdrawn to Monzambano, while the Eighth, Benedek's, had fallen back as far as Salionze, north of Pozzolengo, and on the road to Pescheira. At 5½ o'clock Cavriano had been finally taken by the French, who then made a combined attack on Volta and on the Guidizzolo, but both these attacks were successfully repulsed, which enabled the Austrians to retire their *matérial* and guns by bridges at or near the Molino di Volta, during the night, and move off their first army by the same road on the next day.

As we came up to Borghetto heavy banks of cloud had gathered in the West and lowered heavy and black over the hills. The bridge of Valleggio and its approaches were encumbered with wagons, through which we passed with difficulty, while the ascent into the village itself was almost choked up with cavalry moving towards Villafranca, cartloads of wounded, and artillery with its head turned towards the bridge of Borghetto. As we slowly threaded our way through these obstacles, a tremendous hurricane of wind, the precursor of the coming storm, raised a dark veil of dust. The sky became completely overcast and black as ink. The dust and gravel of the road rattled furiously in our faces, casting everything into darkness. The roar of thunder was mingled in sublime confusion with that of cannon, which appeared to be so close that its reverberations might be distinguished from that of the thunder that rolled around us. I thought that the high wind brought in the sound of the fight which might still be proceeding at Cavriano, not knowing that the French were following us at 20 minutes' distance on the Strada Cavallara. A tremendous downpour of rain inundated me in the streets of Valleggio before I could find refuge in my old quarters. Here were visible some of the results of the battle. Soldiers of every corps and every regiment were gathered together in the streets *ersprengt*, or separated from their proper positions. The people of Valleggio were all at their windows or communing together outside the houses, in spite of the heavy rain. The storm disappeared as speedily as it had come on, the sun shone out again with brightness in the west, and still closer came the sounds of artillery. It was evident now the enemy was threatening the *tête de pont* of Valleggio. At all events, Valleggio was not exactly the place to choose for a night's rest, so, without hesitation, following the example of the Imperial Head-quarters, (we had ridden all day without food of any kind,) I started from Valleggio and rode through Quaderni to Villafranca, where the Emperor had already arrived. Their dispositions were speedily made to guard the passage of the Mincio, the wandering soldiers were brought together on the road, and directed back on Valleggio. Batteries of position were moved so as to cover Borghetto, and the 5th Corps was ordered to stand fast at Monzambano, where, as you are aware, there is a bridge over the Mincio. It was night when I came on to Villafranca, where the first batches of wounded were beginning to arrive. An ambulance had been formed at the railway station, where they continued to arrive during the night. As it is natural to suppose, those who first came were slightly wounded, but gradually more severe cases called for attention. As cart after cart gave up its freight of groaning victims, these were taken in hand by the doctors and carefully attended to. When their wounds were dressed, the sufferers were placed in railway carriages and transported to Verona, where, in addition to the great hospital, the convent of the Jesuits, and other temporary establishments, the Casino had been filled with beds for their reception. It was 7½ o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when I returned to Verona. As I anticipated, a sharp contest took place for the possession of Monzambano yesterday. But notwithstanding the French, the Fifth Corps preserved that position, while the headquarters of Count Schlich stood at Boughetto. The Allies, as well as the Austrians, must reassemble and rearrange their army, when, doubtless, hostilities will be resumed. There are here 400 or 500 Piedmontese, and some French prisoners. What the losses on this side may turn out to be it is impossible as yet to state with precision. They cannot be less than 12,000 or 15,000 men *hors de combat*. No generals were killed. Among the wounded are Count Pallfy, slightly; General Philipovics, General Baltin, and I believe, one or two others. Several colonels and numbers of officers have been killed or wounded. Prince C. Windischgratz is dead, as well as Colonel Mumm.

I must here correct an error I committed in my letter of yesterday. I stated that the 2d Corps, under Prince Edward Lichtenstein, was in rear of Guiddizzolo yesterday. This was a mistake, as this corps remained at Mantua, and did not come into action.

There is no doubt that the Austrian army on the 24th suffered much inconvenience from the fact that they were attacked by the French and Piedmontese three hours sooner than the time fixed by themselves for assuming the offensive. Their dispositions, admirably as they may have been made for an attack, must have been faulty, when it became necessary to repel an advance of the enemy. It is evident also that if the Emperor intended to advance at 9 o'clock in the morning it was because he knew that his various corps would not be in their proper positions till that hour. He was therefore, to a certain extent, unready at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Tenth and Eleventh Corps' movements, which should have turned the French left at Medole, very probably depended upon a calculation of time, which was part of the Austrian scheme of attack. The Eleventh Corps (Weigl) did, I believe, come in sight of the enemy; but it did so too late to have any serious effect on the result of the day, while the Tenth Corps seems never to have come up at all. These facts suggest some reflections. How was it that the French were ready at 6 o'clock to make a combined attack against the Austrians, who, on their part, had but just taken up positions on the previous evening? An easy answer can be given to that question. No sooner was the first Austrian battalion out of Valleggio, on the 23d, than a balloon was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Monzambano—a signal, no doubt, for the French in Castiglione. I have a full conviction that the Emperor of the French knew on the evening of the 23d the exact position of every Austrian corps; that he made his preparations accordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly unable to ascertain what was the number or distribution of the forces of the Allies. This, it must be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil.

SARDINIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day to his troops:

"Soldiers! In the space of two months of warfare you have had an uninterrupted course of victory from the Sesia and the Po to the banks of La Garda and the Mincio. In that glorious itinerary which you have performed, in company with our generous and powerful ally, you have everywhere given the most brilliant proofs of discipline and heroism. The nation is proud of you; all Italy, which sees with pride her best sons in your ranks, applauds your bravery and your exploits, which inspire her with joyous hopes and confidence in her future destinies. To-day a new and great victory has been gained. You have again shed your blood, triumphing over a numerous enemy protected by the strongest positions. On the now celebrated day of Solferino and San Martino, you, fighting from break of day until night, and headed by your intrepid chiefs, repelled the repeated assaults of the enemy, and forced them to recross the Mincio, leaving in your hands and on the field of battle men, arms and cannon. On their side, the French efforts have been crowned with equal success and equal glory, furnishes further proof of that incomparable valor which, for ages past, has elicited the admiration of the whole world. The victory has cost serious sacrifices, but by that noble blood unsparingly spilt for the most sacred of causes, Europe will learn that Italy is worthy of taking her place among nations. Soldiers, in former battles I have often had occasion to mention the names of many among you in the order of the day; this time I put the whole army on the order of the day.

From my head quarters at Rivoltella, June 25, 1859,

VICTOR EMANUEL."

Financial and Commercial News.

From the Times' City Article, Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of an ⅛, and remained without alteration to the official close. At a later hour several speculative purchases were effected, and an advance took place, although no news was made public. The first bargains in Consols were at 92⅞@93, and the last after the regular termination of business at 93⅛. Bank Stock left off at 219@221; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅜@½; India New Loan, 94@¼, and India Bonds, 12s.@6s. discount. Exchequer bills were lower, the final quotation being 20s.@23s. premium.

To-day being Saturday there has been a less active demand for Money, notwithstanding the preparations for the 4th of the month.

The closing quotation of French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, was 63f. 35c., showing increased firmness.

There were no Bullion operations at the Bank today.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 2.

A fair business has been transacted in Cotton today, and the sales amount to 7,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2—12:22 P. M.

The Bourse opens inanimate. Rentes, 63f.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2—2:23 P. M.

Rentes have risen, being now 63f. 45c.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2—3:33 P. M.

Rentes close 63f. 35c., for both money and account, being ¼ higher than yesterday.

Latest Per Weser.

By Magnetic Telegraph from London to Southampton.

LONDON, Monday, July 4.

The steamer *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool last night.

Consols ₿ account, 93⅜.

Ship *J. L. Dummock*, from New-Orleans to Cronstadt, with Cotton, has been assisted off shore, after discharging 135 bales, and towed up to Elsinore. She will re-load and proceed, being none the worse; salvage, £1,200.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2.

The Cotton market is quiet, but steady; sales, today, 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull.

It is rumored that the ship *Dreadnought* is off Cape Clear, in nine days from New-York.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.

Proclamation of the Hungarian Leaders to the Soldiers in the Austrian Army.

PATRIOT SOLDIERS!—Do not forget that you are Hungarians.

The Austrian has brought destruction on your sacred country, and usurps it as his own. The best of your heroes he executed on the scaffold. He wants to exterminate our nation; and now that danger is again over his own head, he expects you to fight on his side, to spill your blood for his despotism. It is impossible you should do this.

The Austrian Emperor does no more want to be King of the Hungarians;—should any one attempt to tell you different, do not believe it! He falsely proclaims to the world that he has conquered our country by the force of arms, and he wants that the Hungarians should be transformed into a German!

The black yellow Austrian flag is the banner of your most mortal enemy; for you, therefore, it is the flag of a traitor of his country.

You cannot remain under it.

The Hungarian flag is *here* unfurled, in the camp of those whom the Austrian calls his enemies.

Among the troops of the powerful Emperor of the French, and the magnanimous King of Sardinia is the place of the Hungarian brave who remains faithful to his country.

And he cannot be a brave who does not love his country!! The Italian cause is identically united with the Hungarian cause; if the Austrian Government falls in Italy, we shall expel them also from the Hungarian country; and we shall be free as have been our fathers.

Upon you depends the future of your country.

You are too good for the Austrian army. Come and rally under the Hungarian banner. The day of bliss has dawned upon Hungary.

We who, in the last glorious struggle have been your leaders, are anxious to receive you most cordially, our fellow-soldiers, and at home the eyes of your Hungarian kinsmen are intently fixed upon you.

According to orders of the Sardinian Government, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers leaving the Austrian ranks to side with Hungary, shall keep preserved their respective grades, and all soldiers shall be employed with distinction in the Hungarian army, which is organizing under our direction.

For a few days you will receive the appeal of the "*Honmento Bizotmany*," (National Committee,) which are managing our affairs until the nation, freed from its fetters, will be able again, as in olden times, to decide over its own fate.

Soldiers, our entreaty, our orders are that when you meet French or Italian troops you shall at once go over and rally, as soon as possible, with the Hungarian army, bound to deliver the country from her enemies.

God's blessings on the down-trodden fatherland! God save the Hungarians!

MORITZ PERCZEL, General.
GEORGE KLAPKA, General.

GENOA, May 20, 1859.

The Hungarian Exiles in the United States.

CARD FROM COL. ASBOTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of my card addressed to the Hungarians in the United States, and published in your paper of July 8, inviting my countrymen desirous of returning to Europe, to send me their address, some misconceptions have arisen on the part of many earnest sympathizers with the Hungarian cause—Americans, Germans, English and others, who have offered their services.

I deem it proper to state that my card simply referred to the *Hungarian Exiles* in this country, and that I am not authorized to make any arrangements extending beyond their necessities. My duties as an American citizen compel me to respect the laws of my adopted country, and, while endeavoring to promote the interest of my native land, I should be forgetful of the gratitude which I, in common with my countrymen in the United States, owe to its Government, were I to instigate or encourage any movement affecting its relations with a friendly Power.

I cannot refrain, however, from expressing my agreeable surprise at finding so many, of different nationalities, desirous of personally aiding the Hungarian cause; but must beg to repeat, while offering them my thanks, that it is altogether out of my province, and beyond my instructions, to accept their personal services *here*.

I am particularly gratified in the expression of German sentiment elicited by my card, because it demonstrates that the Austrian proclivities of the German newspapers in Europe are merely the echoes of the despotic Governments, and not an emanation of popular feeling.

There are several German settlements in Hungary, and the country is indebted to this sober and laborious people in many respects. They have been faithful to us in prosperity as in adversity. They fought bravely on our side in 1848 and 1849, and at the late conscription ordered by the Emperor of Austria, they styled themselves the Hungarians. The "Wiener Legion," or "Amla," behaved with such courage and devotion in our struggle for independence, that they were reduced to one third of their original number. No Germans ever fought better for the liberty of their own country than this gallant band did for Hungary. It need hardly be said that the above feeling is mutual with the two nations.

Hungary always entertained a good will towards the German nations, and expressed on all occasions the desire to coöperate with it for the common interest against the common oppressors.

Doubtless the German nation will appreciate at the present day these sentiments on the part of the Hungarians. Cordiality between both will insure the success of the common cause, and their mutual liberation from the common oppressors, great or pettty.

A. ASBOTH.

No. 55 East Thirteenth-street, July 14, 1859.

Other papers please copy.

Music in the Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK OFFICE, July 15, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg herewith to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions, during the current week, towards the support of our Band on "The Ramble:"

B. M & E. A. Whitlock..	$50	Luther B. Wyman........	10
Fo. Cooper..............	10	Rev. Henry W. Bellows..	5
Wm. M. Prichard.........	10	Cash (C. M. L.).........	5
J. B. & W. W. Cornell...	10	Edward Frith............	5
George Templeton Strong	10	J. H. (cash)............	5
James Couper Lord.......	10	Charles Congdon.........	5
A. A. Low...............	10		
Total...................			$145

Very respectfully, yours,

J. WREY MOULD,
Assist. Architect Central Park.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Duel between O. Jennings Wise and Patrick Henry Aylett.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 15.

A duel came off to-day, in North Carolina, between O. Jennings Wise, of the *Enquirer*, and Patrick Henry Aylett, a contributor to the columns of the *Examiner*. Mr. Aylett fired first. Mr. Wise then fired in the air, when Mr. Aylett withdrew the challenge, and asked for a reconciliation, which Mr. Wise refused. The difficulty grew out of the late controversy between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, on the subject of intervention and non-intervention.

The Great India Rubber Case in the United States Circuit Court.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 15.

HORACE H. DAY *et al. vs.* JOHN STELLMAN *et al.*—These cases, which have occupied the Court—Judge Giles presiding—for the past two weeks, terminated to day. The Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of this city, made the closing argument for the plaintiff. The magnitude of the question at issue, (the exclusive right of the plaintiff to manufacture, import, and sell every description of woven elastic india rubber goods,) and the distinguished array of legal talent engaged, have created general interest here, and great anxiety is felt by dealers throughout the country concerning the result, as this is the first final hearing in this class of cases before going to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Naval.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 15.

The sloop-of-war *Lancaster* will be detained ten days for repairs to machinery. In consequence of this delay it is probable that the new Flag officer for the Pacific Squadron will proceed to the Pacific *via* Panama. Commodore Long, his predecessor, is returning invalided. During the storm of Thursday evening two deserting seamen of the *Lancaster* leaped overboard and were probably drowned.

Congressional Nomination.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 14.

The Democrats of the First District have nominated Peter E. Love for Congress, in place of the Hon. James L. Seward, who declines a renomination.

Suicide of an Insurance President.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 15.

EDWARD H. HEMMENWAY, President of the Peoples' Insurance Company—a wealthy and unmarried man—committed suicide this noon; cause, temporary insanity, produced by ill health.

Railroad Accident.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Thursday, July 13.

The engine and tender attached to the passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad were broken up to day, near Randolph, by running off the track. The passenger cars were saved. The fireman and baggage-master were badly injured, but no others.

Killed by Lightning.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 15.

Miss COLLESTA ROBINSON, of South West, Oswego County, aged 16 years, was struck by lightning this morning and instantly killed.

The Death of Mr. Choate.

BOSTON, Friday, July 15.

Mr. Choate's life was insured for $25,000, as follows: $10,000 in the New-England Mutual Company, and $5,000 each in the Massachusetts, Charter Oak and Connecticut offices.

There will be a preliminary meeting of the Suffolk Bar to-morrow, when a committee will be chosen to make suitable arrangements in reference to the death of Mr. Choate.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

FURTHER POINT, Friday, July 15—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now fully due, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. The weather is beautifully clear.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 15.

The Governor has appointed James Gamble, ex-Member of Congress, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, which office was made vacant by the death of Judge Burnside.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Insurrection of the Negroes—Dreadful Butchery—Conflicts with the Government Troops.

By the bark *White Wing*, at Philadelphia, which sailed from Puerto Cabello July 1, we have important news from Venezuela. The negroes of the villages in the vicinity have risen and committed horrible outrages, requiring the employment of Government troops to put them down and restore order. The following letter to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the circumstances:

PUERTO CABELLO, Wednesday, June 28.

On the 15th of this month, the negro population of the surrounding villages rose against this town, assassinating the Judge of the village, named Goiguaza, most atrociously, cutting his body almost to pieces. They proceeded thence to the other villages, Moron, Borburata and Patanemo, to increase their force. Having collected their friends, they passed through the outer part of this City in the night, proclaiming assassination and plunder. In Borburata and Patanemo they brutally murdered four peaceable and honest citizens.

On the night of the 17th they advanced, in number about 250, to attack this city. Fortunately the event of the 15th had given warning to the population to prepare for such an attack. By the aid of two small guns, loaded with grape-shot, the assailants were repulsed with the loss of four killed and twenty wounded. As the night was rainy and very dark, and as our force in regular soldiers was very small, most of our men being volunteers from the youth of the city, it was not deemed prudent to pursue them. Moreover, we could not tell how great their numbers were. So they were suffered to escape, carrying off their wounded, some of whom have since died in the villages. Our loss was one soldier killed and one superior officer wounded, the horse of the latter being killed, as was also that of our Commander-in-Chief, the poor beast receiving three shots.

Since that night they have not desisted from their outrages. A citizen and a Spaniard, both worthy men, have been murdered by them. Many of the inhabitants have fled to the woods for safety, or there would have been more murders committed. A good many of the fugitives to the woods have since arrived here in safety. In consequence of these disorders, business here is almost suspended. The stores are nearly all closed, and everybody goes about armed, as there are constant threats to attack us again, with the object of committing murder, and plundering our property. Our intercourse with the interior is altogether interrupted. No one comes in and no one goes out. We have free communication by post with Valencia, but it is by the mountain road. The telegraph from here to Caraccas has been cut down more than thirty times since the 15th inst. As fast as it is repaired it is cut down, as it passes through one of the insurgent villages, which is visited by an outside column of troops, whenever it is possible.

Since the 17th of June there have been several engagements between the troops and the negroes; but the latter always retreat in among the bushes, from whence they can fire on our men safely. Within three days we have had one officer killed and two wounded, and several soldiers killed and wounded. We live in constant uneasiness, being menaced continually with attacks. Watch is kept day and night at the barricades erected opposite the Municipality, at the place called "La Estacada," which, from the narrowness of the slip of land, is easy of defence from the sea side to the inside harbor. This part of our city, extending down towards the wharves, is called Puente Dentro, and is occupied mostly by foreigners engaged in the wholesale business. The outer town, extending from the Municipality in the opposite direction, is called Puente Fuera, and terminates at the beginning of the rural region, forming a town much larger than Puente Dentro. But it is all open in every direction, and would require 5,000 men to defend it from an attacking force. So all the population has rushed to Puente Dentro, and all our houses are crowded with people, while those of the outer town are abandoned. The owners go out to their houses in the morning, but return to sleep in Puente Dentro, for fear of being massacred in the night by the negroes, who come in small bands from all the outer villages.

How long this state of things will last I cannot tell. Several columns of troops are in pursuit of the insurgents, but they fly to the woods as soon as they approach, and resume their ravages when they disappear. It is feared that if we relax our vigilance they will surprise the town, murder all they can, plunder the houses and afterwards burn them.

During the first days of alarm all the women and children in town took refuge on board the vessels in port; but they have since returned to shore.

The rising is not a political movement. It is simply a question of blacks and whites. I inclose a paper, which contains an account of some recent events.

Communication with the interior is entirely cut off; but the state of affairs throughout the whole country is very bad, little better than anarchy prevailing everywhere. We sent a petition last week, signed by all the foreign and Creole merchants, to the President, asking for 300 or 400 men for our protection, but we have as yet no news of its reception.

ADDITIONAL FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

A correspondent of the London *Times* sends the following to that paper:

"The following is from letters written at different dates to his wife by an officer holding a high command in the seventh (Baron Zobel's) corps of the Austrian army. The letters show that had Count Gyulai only let his generals alone, and gone to bed himself, they would most probably have brought the battle of Magenta to a different termination. That they lost the day under the circumstances is hardly to be wondered at. A stronger example of a sacrifice of brave troops to that baneful system of routine which kept an incompetent commander at their head we shall, I hope, not see again. The writer speaks in high terms of the bravery of the men, and if their temper is such as he describes, the French may have yet their nut to crack."

Robbio, Wednesday, June 1.—As everything is quiet, for the present at least, I will give you an account of the affair we had yesterday, and which, probably, will be renewed to-day or to-morrow, for we hear the whistle of locomotives which are continually bringing up fresh troops from Casale or Turin. On the evening of the 30th, Zobel received a report from Zilia that he had been attacked in great force, had lost many men, and must retreat on Robbio, if not supported. The General had only a few companies, one squadron of horse, and 16 cannon; he started with these immediately for Robbio, and followed with his staff, sending, however, a message to Lichtenstein, (Prince Edward,) who was a German mile behind, to beg him to lend him a brigade, as that division of his corps under Reischach was unavailable, having to keep up the communication with Benedek's corps in Candia, in case the enemy should attempt making a bridge at Frasinetto. At 2 o'clock in the morning we arrived at Robbio, where we found Zilia; after his report, it was found he could not do better than retreat on Robbio, as the extension of his division was so great from Palestro to Confienza, it only left him 18 companies in hand, with which, however, he had kept the enemy at a distance. At 8 o'clock on the 31st, Lichtenstein sent us a whole division, instead of a brigade—the division of Jellachich, (the dead Ban's brother.) The troops had a few minutes' repose while Zobel gave orders to the Generals, placing Weigel on his right wing, towards Confienza, with 18 companies, and 4 in reserve; to his left Gen. Czabo, with 3 battalions of the Regiment Archduke William, and the 7th Chasseurs; his whole force consisted, then, of 15 battalions, or 15,000 men. At 9½ oclock we mounted, and the commander of the artillery was ordered to begin; the enemy commenced at the same moment. Scarcely had they begun when one of the enemy's shells threw down (by the wind of it, we suppose) one of the General's orderly officers with his horse, so that we thought they were dead, when to our great surprise they both got up quietly, man and horse uninjured; the shell burst and killed the officer commanding the artillery. It is inconceivable that none others of the staff were killed. We were now in the thick of it. The Chasseurs fought like lions, nothing could be more brilliant than the regiments Archduke Leopold and Jellachich; we had been fighting four hours when suddenly we heard the cannon on our right retiring, at the same time Weigel sent to the General for cartouches and cannon, the enemy having dismounted two of his; also to say he feared that he could not take Confienza, the enemy having such strong reinforcements continually arriving of artillery and infantry. Gen. Szabo reported that the Chasseurs had taken the first houses of Palestro, but that three battalions of Zouaves kept head against them, while two batteries established on the right bank of the Sesia cut them up fearfully, particularly as our artillery could not be brought up through the rice fields. At this critical moment there was nothing to be done but attack again. The General ordered the advance of the Regiment Jellachich (now Prince Alexander of Hesse); the order in which that regiment advanced was sublime. They advanced *au pas de charge* without firing a shot, but dislodged the enemy with their bayonets, although the cannon made fearful havoc in our brave ranks; all of a sudden we came upon a broad, deep canal, impossible to cross it, but the *élan* of our troops were so great that the enemy retired, though completely *à couvert* and ceased their fire; but on the side of Confienza the firing was as hot as ever. The General galloped in that direction, but about half way met an officer, who reported that the enemy's fire was silenced and Gen. Weigel had taken a position; at 3 o'clock the fire had ceased on the whole line. It is now past midnight. I do not think of sleeping, as we may be attacked at any moment, for we can distinctly hear the trains arriving with fresh troops for the enemy. Our loss has been great; there is as yet no official report, but we have at least, if not more than, 500 killed and wounded. As far as we could judge, the troops against us were, in the centre, three Piedmontese brigades and one French—on the right at Confienza, two brigades of Piedmontese, and on the left a French brigade and three battalions of Zouaves; these latter were thrown back twice by a battalion of Leopold, and did not renew their attack. They left a great many dead on the field. At this moment the General has received a report that large masses of the enemy are marching towards Novara. He has reported it to head-quarters, and begged Gyulai to send him the rest of the second and the whole of the third corps, his plan being to cut off their retreat from Novara to Vercelli, while Clam, who is at Buffalora, would attack them as they debouched, which would make our victory sure. He hopes, at least, this good opportunity will not be allowed to pass without giving the enemy a lesson. According to what our prisoners tell us there is a force of 50,000 French, and we could attack them with four corps—the first, under Clam, at Buffalora; the second, under Lichtenstein, at Mortara; Schwartzenberg's, at Terpolata; and the seventh, (Zobel's) now at Robbio. I must repeat the General's hope, and trust Gyulai will not let such a splendid occasion pass without taking advantage of it.—Your truest servant, June 1, 2½ o'clock, morning. Adieu.

Lodi, June 8.

Of all that I had hoped, nothing has come to pass. It is inconceivable to let slip such an occasion, and how dearly have we paid for doing so. On the morning of the 3d, Zobel received an order to retire on Castel Agogna and Mortara, and pass by Vigevano. Followed by the advanced guard of the French, he arrived towards 12 o'clock at Castel Agogna, where he halted for two hours to repose the troops, when the retreat was continued to Vigevano, where we arrived at a quarter to 1 at night. On the morning of the 3d he received a letter from Lichtenstein, telling him he had heard from Clam that the French had passed the Ticino at Turbigo. He was still reading this letter when Schwartzenberg arrived to consult about what should be done. They immediately decided that nothing else was to be done, but that Schwartzenberg, Lichtenstein and Zobel, with their three corps, should at once march to Magenta and support Clam. Zobel started immediately, and at 2 P. M. we arrived at Abbiate-Grasso, where, most unfortunately, he met Gyulai, who immediately ordered him to remain where he was, and also sent the same order to Schwartzenberg. An officer was sent to Reischach, who with his division of the Seventh, was three-quarters of an hour in advance, to order him to halt; and so passed the rest of the 3d without our doing anything. Only at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th did Zobel receive an order to march and support Clam, and at 4½ we arrived on the field, and were directed by Clam to march to the left wing and attack, while Reischach, as right wing of the corps, was to do his best; at the same moment he advanced, repulsed the Grenadiers of the Guard, and was dangerously wounded, as well as his two Generals, Lebzeltern and Weigel. The battle lasted till 9 o'clock in the evening. We began to retire. Zobel received the order to hold Corbetto at any price, in order to protect the retreat to his right, Mensdorff and Holstein (Prince August) kept the high road with their cavalry. You may imagine the agreeable night we spent at Corbetto. The firing did not cease a minute, and at 5 in the morning the enemy advanced in strong columns. Zobel was obliged to draw back his right wing, as four battalions formed the whole of his force, the rest being detached here and there. After 5 we commenced our retreat, halting occasionally to keep the enemy at a distance till we reached Casteletto, where we passed the Naviglia, and they ceased to pursue. This is, then, the history of this great disaster. Since yesterday we have come up with Benedek's corps, and hope we shall be able to keep off the enemy. The Seventh corps is fearfully cut up. The regiment Kaiser has 41 officers killed and wounded; the regiment Gruber 36; of the Chasseurs there is not a single officer who is not wounded! so you may form an idea of the loss among the men. Benedek's corps is intact; as he said yesterday, 'I have not had the good fortune to hear a ball whistle this campaign.' You can imagine the feeling in the army against Gyulai; he is perfectly unfit for commanding. The troops fight like lions, but their General must know how to lead them."

Lodi, June 9.—Benedek has engaged Zobel to stay with him and keep back the enemy. Mensdorff has joined us. Unfortunately the cavalry is of little use in this bout. I interrupt this to see about a cannonade. It arose from the enemy having attacked Benedek's advanced posts; our poor friend Boer (General) is killed.

June 11.—Benedek has told Zobel he must retire on Crema, and he will follow us, as he finds we have no hope of success against the strong force of the enemy.

Cignone, June 12.—I do not speak of my health; as to feelings you may imagine what they have been since Magenta. We have only one hope, a battle, to reëstablish the honor of the army, compromised by an incapable Commander-in-Chief. We hope the Emperor will place himself at our head."

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

Solferino, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

I write you in haste from this little village, the name of which will be known through Europe in a few hours, to give you an account of the great battle given to day by the Emperor. I am at Solferino, and as this village has been the witness of one of the most brilliant attacks in the immortal battle of the 24th, I believe that I am in the village which will give its name to this day's work.

How has the contest begun? At what moment was it decided in our favor? Where did the enemy begin to give way? These are points on which I am not as yet well informed; but I know, I see and I hear from all sides that this victory has been a splendid one. What army is there like ours—what soldiers and what commanders? It has displayed, during almost sixteen hours of enraged combat, extraordinary ardor and bravery.

The day's work began at 4 o'clock in the morning For many of the corps, and particularly for the cavalry of the Guard, it began at 2 o'clock, for then movements began which did not end until 10 in the evening. Twenty hours on horseback—that is what our cavalry can endure; and of these twenty hours, ten at least were hours of fighting and pursuit.

The plan of the Austrians in attacking us was to compel our army to recross the Chiese, after having shut us up in a great plain, with which all the generals of the enemy were well acquainted, and the advantages of which were on their side. This plan has been admirably defeated. The assailant has become the assailed, and the army which wished to make us retrace our steps, is to-day in full flight beyond the Mincio. In a few days we shall cross this river, and we will have achieved a splendid passage after a splendid victory.

Solferino is a town like all the other Lombard or Venetian towns. With slight differences, it is Montebello, Buffalora, Malegnano, or Magenta over again. In a military point of view, however, it was something more than a collection of houses, placed in a pleasant location, and in the midst of fertile plains, green with trees and yellow with grain. The enemy had made it an important stragetic position, and the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was commanded to attack it at daybreak. Five o'clock had not yet struck. The first firing was heard, and, as usual, our soldiers rushed to the bayonet. The first gun-shots served, in this instance, to replace the usual signal of the sounding clarion: they were orders to charge, given, one might say, by the soldiers themselves, by way of anticipating the execution of a command the officers were slow in giving.

The two divisions of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps rushed upon this town, and over the hillocks which surrounded it, and then begun a strife so determined that the combatants themselves coulk not give me a clear account of it. "Mingle together blood, smoke, gunpowder, dust, firing of cannon, clashing of arms, cries of the soldiers, the sound of the drum, make a *ragout* of all this," said to me a soldier of the French Chasseurs, "and you will have the taking of Solferino." The loss of the enemy is very far from being equaled by ours. The Austrian army has lost its best soldiers. They resisted most obstinately, but what resistance could they offer sufficient to stop the advance of our soldiers when their enthusiasm is aroused.

After the taking of Solferino, which lasted all of of two hours, there was no time to rest, and the first corps immediately started for Pozzolengo. Detachments from several regiments were obliged to remain behind to guard the prisoners, to take others and to conduct them to Castiglione or elsewhere. Their number was large, and it amounted at this place alone to several thousand.

In taking the direction towards Pozzolengo, the First Corps was charged to take all the positions in its march, and to effect a junction with the Sardinian army, who were fighting there against a force twice their number. The march was rapidly made and brilliantly accomplished. All the positions were taken and the enemy was successively dislodged without being able to hold its own a moment.

While the corps of Baraquay d'Hilliers was carrying out the orders of the Emperor, to whom belongs the honor of having directed all this attack, which extended over from twelve to fifteen miles, the corps of Marshal McMahon was busy in the plain on the right, in sight of San Cassiano, another town unknown to-day, and which will to-morrow be renamed. The order given to the Second Corps was to extend itself towards the right in order to unite with the Fourth Corps, that of Gen. Niel, who was rapidly advancing from the direction of Medola. While these different movements were going on, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery also formed themselves in line. There were thus two breaks in our line which it was necessary to fill up. The one before San Cassiano between the First and Second Corps, and the other on the right of the Second Corps, which was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Niel's Corps. The first empty space was very soon filled by all the infantry of the Guard Grenadiers, Voltiguers, Chasseurs, and Zouaves, supported by several batteries of the Guard, equally, whose attack the Emperor prepared to direct in person. The second space was then filled by Chasseurs, Cuirassiers, and Dragoons of the Guard, reinforced by Hussars and Chasseurs d'Afrique taken from the corps of McMahon and Baraguay d'Hilliers. These two movements displayed a great knowledge of the science of war. The enemy in the end became of that opinion; and when an attack was commenced on the three points, Cassiano, Cavriana, and Medola, the encounter was terrible. Defeat already threatened them on the left, and defeat was actually at the centre and right! The moment was then come for to exhibit all the spirit and resolution there were still left them.

In fact, the battle became terrific. Notwithstanding its extent, and, therefore, diminished depth, the Second Corps awaited the enemy steadily, and replied by a well-sustained fire from the batteries of the guard; it was presently followed with as much skill as courage, by the whole division Mellinet, of infantry of the Guard. The Austrians then became more sensible than ever of the weakness of their efforts. They gnashed their teeth with rage, and wished to try a new attack, but their plan was exhausted.

The enemy had reckoned upon the space which had been left between the Second Corps and the Corps Niel. This blank no longer existed. Not only, as I have told you, was all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of cavalry drawn from Marshal McMahon's and Baraguay d'Hillier's there, but also the corps of Gen. Niel which had come up. The promptitude with which this corps entered action attracted the admiration of the whole army. Gen. Niel handled his soldiers as the most distinguished tactician would have done. "We could almost believe we were manœuvring on the Champ de Mars," said a soldier. The attack which ensued was crowned with complete success.

I saw nothing of all this, but one can easily guess at what passed, when one is surrounded by soldiers whom weariness cannot stop, and who, at the moment I write, cannot yet find the rest they have so nobly earned. I see them all around me, full of sports, laughing, and, what is notable, I remark the men to belong mainly to the cavalry of the Guard and to other mounted regiments, whose manner and carriage are magnificent. Their conduct has, I am told, been admirable, and I can well believe it. They repeatedly charged the enemy, throwing their ranks into confusion, and scattering everywhere dismay and death.

It is time for me to pause, if I wish this to reach you in time to furnish news of the business of yesterday. I shall recur to the topic again, as I propose to visit all the points which have been the scene of conflict.

I close then by saying, that our losses have been comparatively inconsiderable. There is a great number of wounded, but very fortunately less than the usual proportion, in ratio to the dead. The losses in superior officers and generals amount to nothing. I only hear of Gen. Anger, one of the heroes of Magenta, badly injured in the arm; and a few light contusions or scratches received by General Forey and Ladmirault.

I heard a short time since that some of the Imperial staff were wounded; but the statement is contradicted. There is nothing astonishing in this; for the Emperor was in the midst of his soldiers all the while, especially with his Guard, in the thickest of the fight.

THE BATTLE FROM ANOTHER WITNESS.

The Brussels *Nord* gives the following account of the engagement:

"The Austrian army, before the battle, formed a line of between three and four leagues in extent parallel to the Mincio. The second *corps d'armée*, under Count Schlick, formed the right wing; the first, under Wimpffen, the left wing; while the fifth *corps d'armée* (Count Stadion,) and the first corps (Count Clam,) with the Imperial head-quarters, supported by the seventh corps (Zobel,) constituted the centre of the Austrian positions.

The first forward movement drove back the advanced guard of the Allies upon their several corps, placed on a line parallel with the Chiesa. The Austrian right wing was opposite the Piedmontese army, and on that point all the efforts of the enemy were concentrated. The Piedmontese at first slowly gave way, courageously defending every foot of ground against superior forces. The Austrians already felt sure of success, when a manœuvre of the French army, admirably conducted and supported, decided the victory. The Emperor Napoleon, seeing the fault which the enemy had committed in giving too great a development to their line of battle, directed the principal attack against their centre at Solferino, and divided it in two. The Austrian left wing, cut off by this manœuvre, was obliged to fall back; while the right wing, already confident of victory, became now exposed by the change of front in the French attack, and was obliged to retire in haste. All the enemy's efforts to reform their ranks and maintain their positions were in vain. In the evening the whole army effected its retreat towards the Mincio, protected, though with enormous losses, by Count Mensdorff's reserve of cavalry. The battle of Solferino is the most terrible, for the length and fierceness of the struggle, as well as for the number of combatants, and the important consequences which it will entail, of all that have taken place since the peace of 1815. The battle of Magenta gave Lombardy to the Allies; Venetia will infallibly be the reward of the battle of Solferino."

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE.

From a Captain of the Thirty-seventh of the Line.

Castiglione, Friday, June 24, 1859—8 P. M.

My regiment engaged in the conflict at half-past six this morning. At half-past eight we were posted in deep ravines full of mud and water; but we soon emerged to attack a village called the "Tower of Solferino," which cost us a fight of more than three hours to capture. As soon as my regiment could get near to Solferino, I threw myself with my company into one of the nearest houses, determined not to abandon the position. Every window and loop-hole was filled by my men; and finding no occupation for my sabre, I fired in the course of three hours two hundred and fifty rifle-shots, my men passing me their pieces. They knew me to be a good shot. It was only at the end of this period that I discovered that the house I was in still contained Austrians. I dislodged them, and succeeded in taking in all two hundred and fifty-seven prisoners.

I brought them here to Castiglione. I then returned to get together my men of the Thirty-seventh, scattered everywhere. My lieutenant was wounded in the thigh—my sous-lieutenant in the side. No worse misadventure befel me than to have my tunic torn by a bayonet.

A Voltigeur of the Second Regiment to his Mother.

I hasten to write you to assure you that nothing has befallen me. My right epaulet was carried away by a ball, and the right leg of my pantaloons pierced near the knee. They seem to have wished nothing against me but what was right. In brief, I am perfectly well.

I cannot tell you the name of the battle, for there were so many villages taken. The Second Voltigeurs, and a portion of the Chasseurs of the Guard, took Solferino; the rest of our body captured other positions. We were, as usual, held in reserve. About ten or eleven in the morning the Emperor rode over to us; he saw that the division of the line, which had been fighting since four o'clock in the morning, could not carry the position. He then said:

"Camou, cannot you carry that point for me with my Voltigeurs?"

The charge was instantly sounded, and the Emperor said to us:

"Forward, my Voltigeurs! Clear that place for me there with the bayonet!"

We set forward with the shout, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and the line called, "*Vive la Garde!*" We passed them, and in less than three hours had overthrown or slaughtered 30,000 of the enemy. This conflict decided the battle.

From the Constitutionnel.

We have been favored with several letters written at Solferino and Cavriana, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, by soldiers and officers belonging to the *corps d'armée* which took an active part in the battle of Solferino. We group the facts contained in their letters.

All the Regiments of the Guard, Infantry and Cavalry, had to fight, and more particularly the Voltigeurs and *Chasseurs à pied*. The victors of Turbigo wanted to have a splendid day, as well as the Zouaves and Grenadiers, to inscribe on their banners; the standard of the Battalion of *Chasseurs à pied* will be decorated, as well as the flag of the Second Regiment of Voltigeurs. The *Chasseurs à pied*, led by the brave General-of-Brigade Manèque, now a General of Division, displayed their proverbial agility in attacking the heights surrounding Solferino. They were wonderful in leaping ditches and ravines, and attaining, bayonet in rest, the summits, whence the enemy was firing upon them. The Austrians soldiers—soon thrown into disorder—fled in disorder, and some Chasseurs devoted themselves to the capture of a flag, and others to taking a pennon, while four or five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of their comrades. The losses of the Battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard are serious; but the number of dead is, we are assured, small; and the wounded have generally received injuries easily cured.

The First and Second Voltigeurs, a letter informs us, were as anxious as the Chasseurs to decorate their flags. The ground was such, that it needed not only that courage for the assailants which the French soldiers never lack, but also an extraordinary fire and intrepidity. "These little soldiers," one person writes, "were marvels at once of agility and coolness." Each soldier longed to win, and each soldier displayed in his movements, and in the direction of his strokes, a rare intelligence. The officers directed them; but they seemed to foresee and anticipate in some way the command, and never was an attack made with so great unanimity.

The Cavalry of the Guard distinguished itself by repeated charges, wonderful for their *ensemble*, and fatal to the enemy. So terrible were the shocks sustained by the Austrian columns, that we might almost say that every arm struck, and that every blow told.

In the army, and particularly during a campaign, the heart of the soldier is inaccessible to any sentiments of jealousy or of rivalry which might reasonably be expected to exist among special corps, and between different regiments. But the sincerest good feeling prevails between the several corps; the soldiers embrace each other, and delight to quote the particular conduct of this or that regiment belonging to such and such a corps. It is the same flag they follow. Thus, they were especially interested in the Division Forey, which conquered at Montebello. The Seventeenth Chasseurs, which charged, at Montebello, to the very heart of the village, after exhausting their ammunition; the Seventy-fourth of the line, the Ninety-first, and the Ninety-eighth, attacked a strong tower before Solferino, with a *corps d'armée* of the enemy behind it. Our brave soldiers renewed the glory of the 20th May.

One of the most brilliant divisions, well known for the courage of its chiefs, and by the composition of its regiments derived from Africa—we refer to the Division Bourbaki—played only a secondary part. It was assigned to hold the Mantua road. But while guarding that route, it stopped the march of a *corps d'armée*, 15,000 strong, of the enemy, who dared not attempt the passage, and at the close of the day, this corps withdrew in haste to join the fugitives of other corps engaged.

The division Renault was busily employed; and all its regiments deserve to be mentioned, for they all exhibited an ardor worthy of the chief who commands them. These regiments, whose losses are fortunately few, are the Ninetieth, Fifty-sixth, Forty first, Twenty-third of the line, and the Eighth *Chasseurs à pied*.

The Thirty-seventh of the line, which got possession of the first houses in Solferino, will count many of its men in the list of the honored. This brave regiment unhappily laments the loss of several of its officers.

On the 25th, in the first ambulances of Solferino and Castiglione, there were counted 6,000 to 8,000 of the enemy wounded. It is still impossible to fix the exact number of the dead; the footing, however, promises to be still more considerable. Everywhere, on the field of battle, and in the ambulances, the medical service was organized as soon as the attack commenced; and the *personnel* of the medical staff gave proofs of extraordinary devotion. Operations were performed by some regimental surgeons under the fire of the enemy; and the removal of the wounded was conducted with perfect order.

A part of the division Trochu, of the corps of Marshal Canrobert, was enabled to share with the corps of Marshal Niel in the attack at Medola, and thence to Cavriana. Although fatigued by a forced march, the regiments engaged gave evidence of great spirit, and the fire of the enemy daunted them not the least. Several regiments engaged are mentioned as having escaped with little or no loss. Of this number is the Fifth Battalion of Chasseurs, of the Corps Niel, who came off scathless.

Col. de Rochebouet, who commanded the artillery of the Imperial Guard, was named General of Brigade by the Emperor on the field of battle.

In a letter from Cavriana we read that the Imperial Head Quarters of the Austrians were abandoned so precipitately, that a great number of important documents relative to the plan of the battle, and many very perfect maps were left behind. These papers and maps prove that the enemy had an ample and extremely exact knowledge of the points upon which the battle turned. The fact augments still more the value of the victory we have gained.

Letter from Another Officer.

The following letter from a Lieutenant Colonel of the Guard, appears in a Strasbourg paper:

Cavriana, Saturday, June 25.

Yesterday, June 34, we set out from Montechiaro to quarter for the night at Castiglione, after burying the deceased Gen. De Cotte. About 7 o'clock A. M., we suddenly heard cannon on our right; the discharges, at first only occasional, became more frequent, and not pausing at Castiglione, we advanced in the direction of the firing, led by the Emperor. The baggage is brought to a stand-still; the main road is cleared for the cavalry, who move forward at a gallop; the artillery comes up by the side road, and the infantry turns off into the fields We press forward steadily, and about three kilometres off to the left we perceive the heights occupied by the Austrians, who open a tremendous fire.

The first corps, which was in advance on our left, is briskly attacked, and the positions on the heights are taken, lost, retaken and again lost. At last, about 5 o'clock in the evening, they remain finally in our hands, and the enemy beats a retreat. It is ascertained that Francis Joseph commanded his army in person.

The left of the Austrians was engaged with our other *corps d'armée*, and varying success attended for several hours the fortunes of the day. About 6 o'clock we triumphed, and France had won a great battle and a great victory.

But for a furious storm, which silenced the fire on both sides, we should have driven the enemy into the Mincio; but the elements were so convulsed that pursuit was out of the question. Our bivouacs were established on the field of battle abandoned by the enemy. The last cannon were heard about 9 o'clock. No one looked for a battle to-day; and yet, what a battle it has been, lasting fifteen hours! It was a magnificent spectacle.

The Emperor exposed himself as if a mere general; the balls, bullets and bombs fell all around us. Some horses and one *cent gard* were alone hurt.

We were fourteen hours in the saddle, and yet nobody complained of the glorious fatigue.

ORDERS OF THE DAY OF GEN. REGNAUD ST. JEAN D'ANGELY.

Saturday, June 25, 1859.

Soldiers of the Imperial Guard: You have taken a glorious part in the battle of Solferino.

The Division Camou had its first brigade in action from 9 o'clock in the morning. The battalion of *chasseurs à pied*, the First and Second Regiments of voltigeurs, under the orders of Gen. Manèque, carried tremendous positions vigorously defended. Numerous prisoners, thirteen cannon, a flag, are trophies of their brilliant achievements.

The artillery of the guard, sustained by the division of grenadiers, rendered the greatest services; full of fire and enthusiasm, it has ranged itself in battery upon almost inaccessible hill-tops, has silenced the fire of the enemy, destroyed their shelter, forced them to retreat.

At Magenta, on June 4, the division Mellinet, captured under a murderous fire, the new bridge, and defended with the utmost energy a position attacked by very superior forces. The grenadiers, and the Zouaves drove back the enemy's columns with the bayonet and forced them to retreat after enormous losses. The Voltigeurs, and the Chasseurs of the Guard have now proved themselves worthy brethren of the Grenadiers and Zouaves of Magenta.

The Marshal commanding in chief can deserve no higher honor than to be retained at the head of such troops at the moment when the Emperor has raised him to the dignity of Marshal of France.

Soldiers of the Guard! The army appreciates you; it has witnessed what you have nobly done on the field of battle; and it is as proud of the Imperial Guard as the Grand Army was of the Old Guard.

Vive l'Empereur.

The Marshal of France, commanding in chief the Imperial Guard,

REGNAUD SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY.

ASPECTS OF THE LOMBARD CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Milan, Thursday, June 23.

In my last I had not time to sketch the present aspect of Milan or the contrast to its appearance on my last visit, now just three months ago. The most apparent point of difference is in the military. Then the city was crowded with Austrians, now the uniforms one sees (and they are not very numerous) are of course all French and Piedmontese. The Milanese have not yet got over their enthusiasm and joy at deliverance from their oppressors; at least, if it has somewhat calmed down, their outward demonstrations are scarcely diminished. The streets are still gaudy with banners, floating from innumerable windows. It is a blaze of green, white and red. In some places the French tri-color is combined with the Italian, either by an additional stripe of blue, or by blue ribands fixed at the end of the flag-staff, and blending with the other colors as they flutter in the breeze. Many of the flags, but certainly only a minority, have the Savoy cross in the centre. There is a perfect rage for the four colors, and if their lavish display sufficed to secure tranquility, moderation and good government, the future freedom, prosperity and happiness of Lombardy might be considered safe. They are worn by nearly everybody, either in hat or button hole; a few days ago I might have said by everybody, but one now meets a few who have laid them aside, and they will be longest adhered to, a Milanese yesterday assured me, by those who think it possible that their devotion to the new order of things may be doubted. At present they are still displayed by 99 persons out of 100, and in every possible form. Some content themselves with twisting a scrap of riband through their button-hole, others wear stars, or cockades, or rosettes affixed to coat or hat, or a nosegay of artificial colors combining the prescribed tints, or three or four tassels, or a small plume dyed tri-color, or a watch-guard or cravat of the beloved red, white and green. The shops are full of the insignia and colors of this new decoration of the Order of Italian Independence. The mercers and milliners display such quantities of merchandise of the popular hues that it seems incredible there should have been time to get the tissues dyed. In the centre of tri-colored silk handkerchiefs one sees magnificent portraits of Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, and other popular men of the day, and heroes of the Italian cause. Tri-colored bracelets are made of beads and bars of stained ivory or bone. There is, as you may suppose, fine opportunity for the ladies to give proof of their skill in decorative patriotism. In every possible way do they contrive to interweave the ubiquitous colors with their apparel. Some content themselves with pinning a riband star upon their left breast; and I am not sure if these be not the more judicious, for the tricolor does not suit every complexion. A white bonnet, with a profusion of blue berries, green flowers, and red ribands, is rather trying to some physiognomies; and of such one sees numbers. The more credit is due to the pretty Milanese for thus sacrificing the becoming to the patriotic. From the highest places to the lowest the beloved badge is introduced. It floats, I need hardly say, from the topmost pinnacle of Milan's magnificent cathedral. A scaffolding, for cleaning purposes, environs one corner of the edifice, which, on the morning after the battle of Magenta, was closed. A young man, bearing a flag, contrived to climb the scaffolding, which is of great height, at no small risk to his neck. Once on the roof of the body of the building there was no obstacle to the ascent of the spire by the usual means; and the banner was fixed just below the gilt statue of the Virgin that surmounts the splendid pile. Unless it had been placed in the Madonna's own hand, higher than this the favored emblem could hardly soar. One finds it also in very humble places. A tawny little girl, the attendant on a couple of itinerant musicians, came collecting coppers last evening from the persons sitting outside a *café*. She, too, would not be behind the times, and her begging-box, fresh painted, was gay with the triple tint.

All this flash of colors and outward show may seem puerile to many persons in other countries, but allowance must be made for differences of national character; and, while viewing indulgently the gaudy demonstration, we will hope that those who make it have learned lessons of wisdom from the past and emerged from political childhood. I am assured by Italian friends that there is no danger of a relapse into former errors and dissensions; that unity of purpose exists and will not be again disturbed. As the Spaniard says—*Ojala!* May God grant it!

There is an appearance of life and gayety in Milan which it certainly had not when the Austrians were here. This in part arises from the absence of that reserve which the people had imposed upon themselves towards the foreigner, and from the removal of even the appearance of constraint. It seems strange to see the guardhouses deserted by their former erect, tightly buttoned occupants, in white coats and blue pantaloons, and one misses "the twins," the police soldiers who stood in pairs in the more crowded thoroughfares of the town. It may be fancy, but it seems to me that people go abroad more than they formerly did, I mean as pedestrians. As to carriages, one sees extremely few, and the drive on the Bastion, which used to be so crowded, is now almost abandoned. This is partly accounted for by the fact that a great many horses have been taken for the army, and those persons who have retained theirs are not particularly anxious to show them, lest they also should be expected to give them up. I hear people rejoice at being emancipated from the Concordat, from priestly intermeddling, compulsory fasts, and other restrictions and annoyances.

This being the festival of the Corpus Domini is kept as a close holiday, and this morning the usual ceremonies and processions took place in the cathedral. The customary procession through the streets, under awnings erected for the occasion, was dispensed with. After a great deal of wet and changeable weather and a tremendous thunder-storm and downfall of rain the night before last, Summer seems to have come in earnest—yesterday and to-day having been beautiful and very warm. Notwithstanding the heat, however, there was an immense crowd in the streets to-day, to say nothing of that which flocked into the spacious cathedral. Detachments of French and Piedmontese troops were in and outside the church; the Piazza del Duomo—than which a better outlet from so fine a building is greatly to be desired—was thronged, and the venders of *acqua fresca* and cheap ices drove a roaring trade. The military population of Milan is just now of a very floating description. The city is a sort of dépôt for stragglers and detachments, who come in one day and go out the next. On the parade outside the cathedral to-day there were small parties of numerous regiments. Of Piedmontese there were but a company or two of infantry recruits, but the French displayed uniforms of all arms, from Grenadiers and Cuirassiers of the Guard downwards. Of some regiments there were only three or four men; there was a considerable body of artillerymen, and I hear that some more siege guns have come up. I have not yet seen them, but I know that many more were expected. There were the remains of the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, which has already suffered terribly in this war. A great portion of the French soldiers one sees about the streets are men just out of hospital, but not yet fit for duty—some lame, others with arm in sling, and others whose pallid countenances tell of hurts not less severe, although less apparent. No man living hates a hospital more than the French soldier. His active, lively temperament makes its dullness and confinement particularly odious to him, and there is no danger of his remaining in it one hour more than he is compelled to do. Indeed I have heard of one or two cases here of soldiers having made their escape without the doctor's permission, and having, as might be expected, to return to their beds all the worse for their imprudence. There are now no less than 25 military hospitals, large and small, in Milan. All the barracks have been converted to this purpose, and hence it was that when the army passed through it had to camp around the town, a system still adopted for the detachments or regiments that come up. Those 25 hospitals are said now to contain about 10,000 patients, a a very large proportion of them wounded. I have been over three of them; that of San Ambrozio, where there are about 1,250; that of San Luca, 350; and that of San Francesco (the vast barracks built by Napoleon,) where I was informed there were about 2,500. San Ambrozio, formerly a convent, is admirably adapted for its present occupation; it has lofty, airy rooms and corridors and spacious internal courts, grass-grown, shaded by fine trees and surrounded by cool porticoes. The men looked comfortable and well cared for, and there did not seem to be any bad cases in that establishment. It was quite full, but on the fine afternoon on which I visited it at least five beds out of six were empty. Their usual occupants were to be seen hobbling about the corridors, sitting in the embrasures of the windows, and (not a few) dressed in their uniforms and smoking under the trees in the courts. In this hospital nearly all were French. I spoke to many of them, and they seemed cheerful and contented. The kitchens and pharmacy were extremely clean and curiosities in their way,—such huge cauldrons of food and wholesale preparations of medicaments, physic by the pailful, and dozens of buckets of lemonade. A number of women, and some Milanese ladies, were busy in the linen-room, with great stores of lint and bandages and sheets; and, truly, great stores are needed; and if there was a deficiency in any respect it seemed to be in this article. At least it struck me that some of the beds were not quite so clean as I have been used to see them in other military hospitals. There was, however, little to be said in the way of fault-finding. The air of the place was sweet and pure, and one scarcely encountered an evil odor from one end of it to the other. A few ladies were to be met with here and there in the wards, but it was not the hour when the largest number attended, nor, indeed, that at which their attendance is most required. French and Italian Sisters of Charity were, as usual, busy in their holy task, and here and there a priest sat by the side of some poor wretch, with whom the human physician's skill hardly hoped to avail. The hospital of San Luca, on a much smaller scale, seemed to be in an equally satisfactory state. That of San Francesco made a less favorable impression. Until very recently a barrack, its conversion into a receptacle for the sick can hardly be said to be as yet fully completed. It is somewhat in the rough, and indeed the director showed reluctance to allow of it being visited, on account of the inevitable confusion and deficiencies that still existed, but to which he was laboring to put an end. There was certainly a great difference between this hospital and San Ambrozio, and visitors with delicate olfactories would do well to limit themselves to the examination of the latter. In San Francesco there were both French and Austrians, but the latter were in the majority, and I was informed that the intention was ultimately to transfer thither all the Austrians. There seemed to be many more bad cases here than in either of the other hospitals. Notwithstanding this, and the evident inferiority of the place in many respects, it was stated that only one case of hospital gangrene had occurred. There was one long corridor, every room opening out of which was full of amputated men. On door after door read the inscription "*Amputati.*" No empty beds or cheerful countenances here. Nothing could be sadder than the sight of these long rows of poor maimed fellows, or than the sound of the low moaning which many of them, with set teeth, evidently did their utmost to restrain. Not a few of them were Croats, with the usual ugly, stolid physiognomy of that unprepossessing race, but there were, also, some excellent specimens of the Austrian soldier, Tyrolese and others. Most of them lay motionless, as if exhausted and weak; some with lumps of ice resting upon their bandaged stumps. One fine, handsome young fellow, a Tyrolese corporal, lay in a corner, his left arm off, still and silent, but, to judge from the flush on his cheek and expression of his countenance, suffering intensely. A dresser showed me the bullet that had smashed his arm—a conical ball from a French rifle, indented on one side by the contact with the bone. The poor Tyrolese could not be more than 22 or 23 years old, He smiled at a few words of sympathy addressed to him by one of our party in his native tongue, but the smile was very sad, as well it might be on the lips of one thus maimed in youth for a cause that concerned him little. Chloroform, we learned, has been generally used for the amputations in this hospital, where a great number have taken place. The medical men in most of the present military hospitals of Milan are civilian doctors, who were invited to volunteer their services. Some Austrian surgeons are also there—whether taken prisoners, or who had been left there in charge of sick, I have not heard. Coming out of San Francesco we fell into conversation with a smart little Tyrolese Jager, who was pacing the corridor as bold, upright, and with as confident a look as if he had been on a Vienna parade ground. He had been slightly wounded at Magenta. According to his account there was but one battalion of Tyrolese engaged there; it was 800 strong, and, to the best of his belief, about half of it had been knocked over. It had suffered greatly from canister, he said, with which the French had liberally pelted them.

The ladies who visit the hospitals, taking it in turn, are full of kindness and attention to the unfortunate wounded, and continue their fostering care to them even during their convalescence. I have not observed, nor am I aware, that the Austrians come in for any share of their nursing or of the many little comforts provided for those who have been fighting on the Italian side. Gratitude and patriotism more than charity and compassion lead the fair Milanese to the hospital wards. "They have suffered in our behalf, and we cannot do less than show our gratitude by tending them," was the reply of one of the amateur nurses to a passing remark. Long, I expect, after the laurels of Magenta and Malegnano shall have lost their freshness, and after the majority of those who fought there and survived shall have fallen in other fights, or have quitted the army's ranks, will Milan be a word of pleasant memory to the soldiers of France. Never yet were men made so much of—I speak not of the officers only, but of the rank and file. The private sentinel finds himself the hero of the hour, welcomed and caressed in society into which, but for this campaign of liberation, he would have gone down to his grave without penetrating. The Zouave is particularly in demand. One sees him driving about in elegant carriages with aristocratic ladies, and attended by liveried domestics. With one arm in a sling, he gives the other, clothed in the coarse uniform sleeve, to delicate silk-clad dames and damsels, who gladly accept his escort, walk with him in the street, and sit with him in the *cafés*. Many of those ladies have made his acquaintance in the hospitals, and, having nursed him into convalescence, desire to complete his cure, that he may again go forth and do battle in Italy's cause. Although a rough customer in the field and by no means renowned for refinement and polish, he appears to show considerable tact and discretion in the society into which he has unexpectedly and suddenly been introduced. Bashfulness is by no means a Zouave weakness, and being free from *mauvaise honte* he is rarely awkward. The *nil admirari* is a well-known characteristic of the French soldier, and is not less conspicuous in this Italian campaign than it was in many previous ones. I fear that the Zouave's picturesque costume and reputation for dash and daring procure him an undue share of the favor of the fair, and of the good things now going in Milan. The less picturesque and *dégourdi* soldier of the line does not seem to drive in barouches on the Bastion, and eat ices in the garden of the Café Cova. Even the cavalry, generally well looked upon by women, seem eclipsed by *quei Zuavi*. As for the Turcos, who are dressed just like the Zouaves, except that they have blue petticoats instead of red, and who enjoy the advantage of possessing a great variety of tint, varying from a dingy lemon to a shiny jet, I fear they are decidedly neglected. They are objects of curiosity rather than of cordiality, or of those delicate little *prévenances* showered on the happy Zouave. Poor fellows! they are reduced to play with the boys on the Piazza d'Armi, where, marshalling them with sticks, they lead them to the attack or defence of the wall and earthwork in front of the citadel. Truth to tell, I fear the morality of the Turco does not stand high. They are said to need very tight handling, and not a little stick, and to be sadly prone to irregular appropriation, and even to practices approaching to what we in England call highway robbery. They are all very well on parade or in quarters with their officers' eye upon them, but after an action, or whenever discipline gets a little relaxed, certain irregular propensities develop themselves. As regards the Turcos, unless more be brought from Africa, the corps is hardly likely to last out this Summer's campaign; at least, not if they are used as they hitherto have been. They and the Foreign Legion seem to be the *enfans perdus* of the army. If a desperate service is to be done, the chances are that they find themselves at the head of the column. It is not unnatural that the French Generals should give the preference of sacrifice to the foreigners in their service. The Turcos, I am told, suffered greatly at Magenta, so did the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, which wears a green uniform. I am almost afraid to say, (although I have it on what ought to be good authority,) how many of that Regiment have already fallen in the campaign that so recently commenced. Out of the battle of Magenta I am assured that less than 500 came unscathed. The regiment is of three battalions, and my informants, who are military, say that all three were present. On this point, however, there is perhaps some mistake, otherwise we should have to admit nearly 2,000 casualties in that corps alone. What is certain is that on the parade to-day extremely few mustered, although two Colonels were present. The Second Regiment has also lost very heavily, although less so than the First, which has a recruiting office open here and is trying to fill up some of the vacancies in its ranks. The number of men that have as yet been induced to join it is, I am informed, extremely small, and it must be owned that the service is not a tempting one. The Legion is composed chiefly of Germans and Belgians. Those Austrian subjects who desired to leave were permitted to do so at the commencement of the war, but some have remained, and there are even a few Viennese of the number.

After the Foreign Legion and Turcos, it is the Zouaves who have the preference for dangerous service, for which they are ever ready. Some of the Austrian prisoners seem to have been particularly struck at seeing Zouaves come into action with their pipes in their mouths. When heated by fighting and by an obstinate resistance, some of those Franco-Africans become merciless in their mood, and it would not be surprising if some of the tales that have been told, about wounds not being always a protection to a fallen Austrian, were founded in fact, although the instances may be few, and such butchery would certainly not be tolerated by the officers, did they know of it. A friend of mine was talking to a Zouave officer on the field of Malegnano, soon after the fight, and when the wounded and dead still lay about. A Zouave was making suspicious movements in the neighborhood of a wounded Austrian. "*Dites donc, mon capitaine,*" he at last exclaimed, "*on dit qu'ils tuent nos blessés là bas.*" And, at the same time he handled a knife and cast ominous glances at the Austrian. The officer suspected his drift, and apostrophizing him as an *animal!* ordered him away. But whatever examples of fierceness and blood-thirstiness may occur when the blood is still hot from combat and every angry passion roused, I believe that not a doubt can be raised as to the general kindness shown by the French to their prisoners.

The post for Turin and Paris leaves this at the early hour of 1 P. M. I am concluding this letter on the 24th. Owing to the festival, the official paper, *La Lombardia*, did not appear last night. That of Wednesday contained a decree extending to such parts of Lombardo-Venetia, and of the Duchies of Parma and Modena, as shall be occupied by the Franco-Sardinian troops the forced currency of the notes of the National Bank of Piedmont. A branch is to be established in Milan, and the capital of the bank is to be proportionately augmented by the issue of new shares, to be granted, by preference, to Lombard capitalits. Another decree dissolves the Central Congregation of Lombardy, as well as the Provincial Congregations, and dismisses the deputies to the former. The Provincial Constitutions are to be reconstituted by fresh elections, made in conformity with the existing law. Until these are over the present deputies will continue in the exercise of their functions. The Municipal Congregations and Communal Deputations are to be dissolved at the fitting time by decrees of the Governor of Lombardy. A decree of this last-named dignitary, Signor Vigliani, abolishes stamps on newspapers. A manifesto from Gen. Castelborgo informs those young Lombards who may be impatient to fight under the banner of King Victor Emanuel, that recruiting-offices are opened for the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Regiments—for the first two at Milan, for the third at Pavia, and for the fourth at Lodi. I suspect that as long as Garibaldi has room for volunteers he will be preferred by the great majority. His dépôt is at Como, where I understand that he has 3,000 recruits nearly fit to be dismissed from drill and to take the field. He has now six guns, and has raised a corps of about 200 cavalry, who wear dark crimson jackets braided with black, caps of the same color, and grey trousers. One sees here in Milan a vast number of young men who, one would imagine, ought now to be with the army, or at least in a dépôt, qualifying themselves for military service. A great many of the newly-enrolled National Guards are of this class. Doubtless the burgher service is the easier of the two, as it also is much the less dangerous; but, if Italy is to be free, her sons should not consult their ease or spare their blood, nor leave the foreigner to win the victory, whose prizes, we are assured, are to be exclusively theirs.

THE SWISS AT PERUGIA—PROCLAMATION OF THEIR COMMANDER.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Commander of the Papal troops of Perugia:

Inhabitants of Perugia!—A handful of conspirators, to whom a certain number of misguided people joined themselves, dared to violate the sovereignty of the Holy Seat. Sent by the august sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX., to reëstablish among you his legitimate authority, I desired to avoid anything like a collision. But those who were in possession of public authority, chose to push their audacity so far as to resist by main force; and accordingly my troops have had to prove themselves faithful to a duty as imperative as it was painful.

Now, my task is to restore and protect public order; to this end, employing the powers confided to me, I declare and ordain as follows:

1. The legitimate authority of the Pontifical Government is reëstablished in all its integrity.

2. All the acts of the intrusive Provisional Government are null and of no effect.

3. A military Government is established, to last until new instructions.

Inhabitants of Perugia! respect the laws, and I will answer for the discipline of my troops.

Perugia, June 21, 1859.

ANTOINE SCHMID.
Colonel Commanding.

The same authority has published the following notice:

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Within twenty-four hours there must be deposited with the Military Commandant all weapons, whether swords, daggers, &c., or fire arms, and munitions of every kind.

The use of any military distinction whatever is forbidden.

Every seditious badge or manifestation is likewise forbidden.

Offenders shall be punished with the extreme rigor of martial law.

The deposit of arms shall be made in what is termed the Hall of the Notaries.

Perugia, June 21, 1859.

ANTOINE SCHMID,
Colonel Commanding.

THE REVOLT IN THE ROMAGNA—A PAPAL DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

The following dispatch has been sent by Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Nuncios at Foreign Courts:

Rome, Wednesday, June 15.

It is now known, how after the rebellion in the neighboring State of Tuscany moral vigor was displayed in the intrigues which for some time had agitated Bologna, where a revolutionary club had been preparing a movement which was known of and urged on by foreign influence. On the departure of the Austrian troops, which occurrence took place on the night of the 12th instant, the occasion was seized to raise the conflagration. The first signals of the approaching outbreak was seditious cries, people in arms, tri-colored flags and cockades. Crowds assembled in front of the Legate's palace, and took down the Pontifical arms, in spite of the disapprobation of the good, whose voices were drowned by the cries of the factious. In the midst of the popular tumult a deputation, selected from amongst the principal rebels, in the name of the people of Bologna boldly announced to the most eminent Cardinal legate that it had been resolved to confer the dictatorship on King Victor Emanuel, and to participate in the war of independence. The Pontificial authority being thus outraged, the legate, in the presence of those who surrounded him, solemnly protested against such acts of violence, and withdrew to Ferrara, after having handed over to them another protest in writing. This example of felony on the part of Bologna was soon followed, and almost in the same manner, by Ravenna and its province, and likewise by Perugia, through the arts and instigations of other notorious men, who did not scruple to employ the most subtle and efficacious means, backed by foreign influence, to seduce, by degrees, other provinces also, in spite of every endeavor made by the Government to arrest the torrent, through the aid of its own troops, who have remained faithful.

Such events taking place under the eyes and to the horror of all, cannot but fill with bitterness the paternal mind of His Holiness, who has seen with what fraudulent and malignant arts it has been and still is tried to detach from his legitimate authority and government some provinces which have been primary objects of his most anxious and loving beneficence. Compelled, however, by duties of conscience and by his solemn oath to guard the sacred deposit of the patrimony of the Church entrusted to his care, and to transmit it entirely to his successors, the Holy Father, whilst he has ordered the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to bring under the cagnizance of your Excellency the acts of rebellion which have been consummated in a part of his State, to the prejudice of his sovereign authority and independence, recognized by all the powers of Europe, has also charged him to declare that he cannot recognize any act or measure taken by the illegitimate Government established there, and therefore makes an appeal to the sentiments of the justice of the Government which you have the honor to represent. His Holiness finally reserves to himself to proceed to the acts necessary to maintain intact, by all the means with which Providence has intrusted to him, the sacred and inviolable rights of the Holy See. Meanwhile the undersigned has the pleasure of assuring your Excellency of his most distinguished consideration. Signed, ANTONELLI.

MR. SEWARD IN EUROPE—THE LESSON HE IS LEARNING.

From the London News.

It is probable that no man in London—or let us say no foreigner in London—is more deeply interested in the appointments of the New-Ministry than Mr. Seward, at present so often met in society here. It is understood that Mr. Seward is to be the Free-Soil candidate for the Presidentship of the United States, and probably the first Anti-Slavery President. This is sufficiently well known, we believe, to save him from the danger to which many American gentlemen are subject, of leaving this country without having obtained any clear idea of what our feelings are about those Powers which, in the face of the most solemn engagements, keep up the Slave-trade. Mr. Seward has afforded every possible evidence in his own country of his absolute and hearty condemnation of the institutions of the South, which are incompatible with the liberties of the Republic at large, and which threaten its existence. There is no occasion to consider his feelings, as in the case of an unknown man whom it would be inhospitable to remind of the faults of his country. He has shown that his patriotism consists in desiring and striving for the freedom, virtue, peace and happiness of his nation; and that, in pursuing those objects, he is as hearty an enemy of Slavery and the Slave trade as any man of any other country can be. Let him then hear what we think and feel. Let him have our sympathy in the objects to which he is pledged—whether as President or only as Senator; and, above all, let him have sound reason for hoping that our new Foreign Secretary will work cordially with an American President or Minister who will do his duty in regard to the African Slave trade, and also hold to a strict account any official who tampers with the obligations to which the American Government is sworn. Lord John Russell made an ineffaceable impression on the minds of all American citizens during the short term of his being Foreign Secretary, in 1853, by his letter to Mr. Everett on the Monroe doctrine. If the statesman who wrote that letter should be in our Foreign-office, with the same mind and spirit in him, when the first Anti-Slavery President goes to the White House, the history of the African Slave-trade will be brought to a speedy close. In the hope of some such beneficial conjunction of authority and of views, we feel that this is the time to say a few words as to the present aspect of the great question which must be decided, in some way or other, by the next election, whether the new President be Mr. Seward or another.

Not a few citizens in America, nearly all men elsewhere, are dismayed and confounded at the reopening of the African Slave-trade at various points of the Southern States. There are lying before us now advertisements of the sale of gangs of newly imported negroes, as well as the remarkable declaration of the Grand Jury in Captain Corrie's case at Savannah, alluded to by our own correspondent in the letter we published on the 21st ult. We have abundance of reports of the meetings of Southern Conventions, and other party assemblages, in which the members avow their purpose of imposing slave institutions by law on the whole Federal Republic—extending the Dred Scott decision over the entire Union, in defiance of the refusal of any number of the State. We see all this going on; but we do not, therefore, believe that the prospects of liberty for whites and blacks are less favorable than they were, but quite the contrary. The action of the Slave States, in their present turbulence, is simply revolutionary; and the act of some of them, reopening the African Slave-trade, seems to be intended as a revolutionary manifesto. The election of 1860 will probably decide the fate of that traffic, and of the institution which occasions the traffic, as far as the American Government is implicated in it.

These demonstrations are met by counter demonstrations in the North, which the South denounces as revolutionary also—and with justice, if there is a real Federal Government at Washington. The resistance to the Fugitive Slave law spreads and deepens. The Ohio story is a good sample of what is going on less conspicuously and on a smaller scale elsewhere—citizens of respectability and eminence fined and imprisoned for choosing to ascertain the legal rights of captured fugitives; and the captors lodged in jail, on the other hand, on the charge of kidnapping free citizens; the Federal and State Courts passing opposite decisions, and their respective officials battling vehemently on behalf of each: these are phenomena which show to all eyes that present arrangements cannot continue to exist. All rational men are aware that the inevitable change must involve the fundamental radical principles on which the Southern polity is grounded. The Churches present a spectacle analogous to that of the Law Courts; and so do the anniversary meetings of all the bodies—religious, philanthropic, political and commercial—by which the social interests of the nation are carried on. We have no space for remarks on the demonstrations of all these gatherings, though a few paragraphs would show that a revolutionary spirit has this year animated them all, though working in different directions. We can notice only one Association; and we select it on account of the ease with which Englishmen will apprehend its significance.

When the attempt was made to force the Stamp Act on the American Colonies, and the "Stamp-master" who had obtained that appointment refused the request of several cities and towns to resign his office, it became a question how to concentrate public sentiment so as to obtain some effectual action. The Association of "The Sons of Liberty" was formed in 1770; and under their guidance the first great revolution proceeded to its memorable issue. Their first act was to cut batons from the forest trees on the road by which the Stamp-master was to pass to the courts, and to inform him that they were the Government,—and not the King at Westminster. In Ohio, last month, the procedure was revived. A Senator, the Hon. Joshua Giddings, whose repute is as high as that of any citizen in the Union, has proclaimed a new Association of "Sons of Liberty," in defence of the liberties and the laws of the State, as against the intolerable new law and tyranny of the remote central authority. Mr. Buchanan and the Congress at Washington are to the people of Ohio what George III. and the Parliament at Westminster were to the people in New England in 1770. The Constitution of the Society (which was immediately signed by a large number of the best known and most esteemed citizens), cannot be cited here; but its short closing paragraph will indicate the aim it proposes, and the pledge it involves as to rectifying the policy at Washington on the first occasion. "Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, we declare that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law,' when we have power to prevent it." It may seem safe to take a stand on so plain a constitutional provision, declared in the very terms of the Constitution, and sustained by the laws of Ohio but, as Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government and the whole policy of the South enforces an opposite principle and method, "the Sons of Liberty" are revolutionary now as their predecessors were—no more and no less. Mr. SEWARD comes among us when both sections of his countrymen are not only preparing for revolution, but actually engaged in it; and he may see the man whom his fellow-citizens will choose to be the exponent of the principle which Europe believes will triumph. Let him see that we have a faith and hope on the subject.

Colored Seamen in British Ships in the American Trade.

The British Board of Trade has lately issued the following instructions to shipping masters:

"The attention of my Lords has been directed to the stringent laws in force in the Southern States of America with regard to the admission of free negroes.

It has happened that colored seamen serving in British merchant ships have suffered in American ports from the operation of these laws, and when the British Consul has endeavored to protect them, he has been embarrassed by the difficulty of producing proof of their nationality.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any means available in this country of furnishing colored seamen with official certificates of birth, my Lords think that all shipping masters before whom colored seamen are engaged for voyages to the Southern ports of the United States, should warn such seamen, and the masters who engage them, of the inconvenience and risk to which they may be exposed through the operation of the laws above-mentioned, and should point out to them, in case the masters determine to carry free-colored seamen to such ports, that they should be prepared with full evidence of their place of birth and of their nationality.

T. H. FARRER,
Assistant Secretary, Marine Department."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement of Rochester University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

The exercises of Commencement week at Rochester University began on the 10th July with the eulogy upon the late Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of your City, delivered by his friend, the Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Rochester.

In the evening, the annual sermon before the Judson Society of Inquiry was delivered by the Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary. It was an eloquent and precise exposition of the constitution of the Church.

Yesterday afternoon the Address before the Robinson Rhetorical Society was delivered by Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL, of Brown University. He announced as his theme, "*The Scientific Study of Literature.*" Last evening we listened to the prize declamations of the Sophomore Class, and I must acknowledge that the manliness and propriety of the speaking divested it of the tediousness which usually attends such exercises. That greatest difficulty of declamation, the management of gesture, was almost completely overcome.

To-day we have had literary exercises of a highly interesting character. At 4 o'clock President ANDERSON delivered a discourse commemorative of the late J. N. WILDER, President of the Board of Trustees. The discourse was worthy both of the living and the dead. Notwithstanding the intense heat, the audience listened for more than an hour to a most lucid and graphic portraiture of one who must be regarded as the chief among the founders of Rochester University. The active and leading part taken by the deceased in all the preliminary steps towards the formation of this Institution, led the President to speak at length of the history of the University. Founded nine years ago, the Collegiate department has graduated 163 and the Theological department 111.

The exercises of the evening, at 7½ o'clock, were an oration before the Literary Societies, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND of Springfield, Mass., and a poem by the Rev. W. C. RICHARD, of Providence, R. I. The theme of the oration was, "Art considered as a minister to the wants of man." A poem was delivered by Mr. RICHARDS, the subject was "Music." The poet treated of its origin among the myths of Greek fable, and its progress through successive ages in Germany and Italy. The argument for congregational singing and the custom in some churches of employing opera girls to lead our choirs, was treated with a delicate and humorous satire, rising sometimes into the severe and the lofty, which brought down the house. Whatever victories Mr. RICHARDS has won heretofore, he certainly won fresh laurels to-night.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 13.

The exercises of the Graduating Class took place to-day. The following is the list of the Class o 1859:

Stephen Paley Barrett, Increase Child, Ira Collin Clark, John C Calhoun Clark, John Peck Colby, John Walker De Long, Elmore Williams Denison, Oscar Folsom, Joshua Gaskill, Abel Godard, Adoniram Judson Gould, Edward Powell Gould, John Griffith, Thomas Augustus Hall, George Washington Houghton, Allen Edward Kitchen, Daniel Elliot Leet, William More Mackey, Francis Allen Macomber, Malcolm McVickar, Ebenezer Packwood, Francis Edwin Pierce, Arthur Barker Rathbun, David Hamilton Robinson, Winfield Scott, William Wallace Shaw, Pulaski Erastus Smith.

The Master's Degree was conferred in order upon several of the Alumni.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Prof. GAMMEL, of Brown University.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. D. G. CORRY, of Utica, and the Rev. Mr. WESTON, of New-York City.

Following the conferring of degrees upon the Graduating Class, and the award of Diplomas, was the award of Prizes in Latin and in Declamation, and the exercises were closed.

The Alumni Dinner, which ended the proceedings, was a brilliant affair. E. E.

Commencement of the State Normal School at Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

The thirteenth term of this well-managed and prosperous institution closed to-day with public exercises of great interest. At 10 o'clock the Faculty, Executive Committee and invited guests took their seats in the Chapel, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the platform we noticed Gov. Morgan, Chancellor Lansing, Dr. Woolworth, Comptroller Church, the Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, Prof. Davies and Prof. Perkins. The exercises were opened with appropriate choral singing, followed with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. MAGOON. The music of the day was all vocal, all furnished by the students, and was itself a delightful feast to the audience. The choir occupied raised seats at the further end of the Chapel.

The first essay, by WM. B. WAIT, on "Independent Thought," furnished a good practical illustration of the doctrine it taught. The writer's thoughts were logically organized and attractively presented.

The second essayist, Miss MARY DENHAM, was conducted to the platform by Professor PLIMPTON. Her paper on "Self-Assurance" was thought by some to be the best of the five essays. It was listened to with marked attention. Her reading was remarkable for distinct enunciation and well-placed emphasis. The third essay, by Miss H. THANKFUL GARDNER, indicated a temperament at once practical and poetic. Her views of life, in which good results from seeming evil, were just, and presented with the charm of fresh and racy description. The fourth essay, on "Teaching; a Work of Christian Philanthropy," was by Miss MARY E. SLADE.

The presentation of Diplomas by President COCHRAN, was an impressive ceremony. Ranged in a half circle about the platform, the members of the Graduating Class, thirty-seven in number, received their testimonials, with a brief parting address. President COCHRAN condensed a volume of wisdom and sound advice into his valedictory words. He said that the higher culture which normal graduates should seek to impart, was something beyond the collecting and handling of dry and dislocated facts. Knowledge is not so much power as an instrument of power. Facts are of less value than principles. Discipline is the true Aladdin's lamp that brings into the student's possession all the vast riches of science and literature. President COCHRAN charged his graduating pupils to be faithful and earnest in the work they were soon to undertake.

There can be no doubt with those who attended the exercises to-day, that the State Normal School is in able and safe hands, and that it is achieving the good ends for which it was organized fifteen years ago.

The following is the list of

GRADUATES.

FEMALES.—Amelia E. Beman, Alden, Erie; Ellen T. Cassidy, Albany, Albany; Josephine M. Clark, Albany, Albany; Fleta F. Copp, Eden, Erie; Jane Cowieson, Albany, Albany; Mary Denham, Buffalo, Erie; Mary J. Fonda, Mechanicsville, Saratoga; Margaret Gallup, East Berne, Albany; H. Thankful Gardner, Silver Creek, Chautauque; Abby Hamlin, Greenbush, Rensselaer; Melicent J. Hatch, Monticello, Sullivan; Caroline S. Horton, Blooming Grove, Orange; Fanny M. Hulse, Monroe, Orange; Amelia A. McFadden, Beekmantown, Clinton; Phebe A. Neemes, Albany, Albany; Maria J. Noon, Albany, Albany; Marriette G Rugg, Perrysburg, Cattaraugus; Miriam Sheppard, New-York, New-York; Mary E. Slade, Chemung, Chemung; Eveline D. Spencer, Cortlandtville, Cortland; Anna E. Stewart, West Sandlake, Rensselaer; Mary E. Street, Albany, Albany; Phebe Wetherwax, West Sandlake, Rensselaer; Martha Whiting, Greenbush, Rensselaer; Sarah E. Yeomans, Albany, Albany.

MALES.—Julius M. Button, Oriskany Falls, Oneida; Noah B. Crysler, Navarino, Onondaga; Abram Devendorf, Minden, Montgomery; Ralph S. Goodwin, Binghamton, Broome; Amos S. Kimball, Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence; Carlos Kinney, Mussena Centre, St. Lawrence; William B. Wait, Albany, Albany.

Commencement of the High School at Philadelphia.

The Forty-second Commencement of the Centra High School of Philadelphia took place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, July 14. The building was densely packed by an attentive audience. The introductory address was delivered by GEO. INMAN RICHE. The following young gentlemen received the degree of Master of Arts:

Rosa R. Bunting, John G. Howard, Samuel K. Reynolds, John T. Elliott, John E. Cookman, Henry Cowperthwait, Charles W. Greene, William Levering, Jacob M. Rommel, John Shaffner, Charles M. Town—total, 11.

One hundred and forty-four students received certificates for meritorious conduct.

New-Jersey Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, July 15, 1859.

Your Burlington correspondent is very much in error when he declares that Judge DOUGLAS has no supporters in New-Jersey. There is no man named who will at Charleston receive a stronger vote from New-Jersey than DOUGLAS. As for Commodore STOCKTON, his political life is about ended. "Everything by turns, and nothing long," he has lost all his influence, and there is none so poor will do him reverence. His utter weakness was shown last Winter, when he attempted to reëlect Mr. WRIGHT to the Senate, according to his pledge made to J. B., in consideration of the mission for his son. BUCHANAN and STOCKTON were two great mill-stones about the Jersey Senator's neck, and he sank to rise no more.

We are just commencing the agitation about the Gubernatorial canvass, and of course there are numerous Richmonds in the field. The probabilities are that the Republicans will nominate the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton, a gentleman of a very high order of ability, at one time a leading lawyer, and now retired—cultivating and adorning the grounds that surround his elegant mansion at Princeton. On the Democratic side the name of the candidates "is legion." From Hudson County there is Gen. WRIGHT; from Morris, HARRY HILLIARD; from Mercer, Dr. SKELTON; from Bergen, Senator HERRING; from Burlington, Col. JAMES W. WALL, &c., &c. The probabilities are, that in the multitude of candidates, there will be no choice, and the Convention, being driven to a compromise candidate, may take Governor VROOM or the Hon. ALEXANDER WAILTS. Dr. SKELTON, who seems to be very prominent, is denounced as unsound upon the Slavery issue, he having voted against the Kansas and Nebraska bill when in Congress, while Mr. WALL, from Burlington, who has never deserted his flag, but has fought manfully under it, in triumph or defeat, is obnoxious to the WRIGHT wing of the Democracy, on account of his fierce attack upon that Senator when he was first elected by the Legislature. Mr. BUCHANAN sacrificed WALL, who was his staunch friend last Winter, at the bidding of Senator WRIGHT, to secure STOCKTON'S influence. WRIGHT, however, reaped his reward, as WALL and his friends defeated him in his reëlection last Winter. Gen. WRIGHT, of Hoboken, has many ardent supporters, and it is supposed will make a strong race in the Convention. The Republicans and Americans, however, if united, will unquestionably sweep the State, as they have the majority of some five thousand whenever the vote is out. As for BUCHANAN, outside of the hirelings of his administration, he has not a friend in the State. Even Senator THOMSON can no longer be classed on the list, although he has been his friend for twenty years. But, as with all his friends, BUCHANAN has given him the cold shoulder, and has estranged him.

MIDDLESEX.

The Sunday Laws and the Lutheran Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the recent petition to the Commissioners of Police against the enforcement of the Sunday laws, I observe that a certain Mr. SCHAUM signs himself as a minister of the Lutheran Church. Will Mr. S. or some of his friends inform us by what authority he assumes this title? Among the Lutheran community of the United States no man is regarded as a Lutheran minister who does not stand in connection with some regular and accredited Synod or ecclesiastical body of the denomination in this country. Does Mr. S. stand in such a connection? We have searched the records and cannot find his name. The fact that he preaches to a small German congregation, styling itself Lutheran, gives him no right to pass himself off upon the public as a minister of the Lutheran Church. At any rate, we speak advisedly when we say that Mr. S. is not known and fellowshipped either as a minister of our Church or the Gospel by the Lutheran clergy of this City and its vicinity, who all heartily sympathize with the movement now in progress to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day.

A LUTHERAN MINISTER.

Convention of State Prison Officers.

The following circular has been issued. The movement is a good one:

SIR: The undersigned being engaged in the management of Prisons, and believing that much good might result from a Convention of all the Prison officers in the United States who could conveniently attend, as well as such others as might feel interested in the subject, have ventured to call such a Convention at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September next, at noon, to discuss the following subjects:

1. What is the best system of discipline and management of convicts, with a view to their reformation and the good of society?
2. What should be the capabilities and moral character of subordinate officers placed over convicts?
3. What system of labor is best calculated to impress a sense of justice and right on the mind of the convict, and, at the same time, remunerate the public for the expense of his keeping?
4. What is the most economical mode of managing a prison, consistent with the health and physical well-being of the convict?

These subjects, as well as such others as may come legitimately within the meaning of prison management and discipline, will be expected to come before the Convention for discussion.

You are particularly invited to attend, and requested to extend the invitation to such others, and to give the call such publicity as you may deem proper.

Arrangements will be made with some of the morning papers of Philadelphia to designate the place of the Convention on the day of meeting.

W. C. RHODES, Inspector of New-York State Prisons.
ELI MCCONNELL, Prison Keeper Georgia State Prison.
AMOS PILSBURY, Superintendent Albany County Penitentiary, N. Y.
W. L. SEATON, Agent Michigan State Prison.
F. C. HUGHES, Warden Missouri State Prison.
ROBERT P. STULL, Keeper New-Jersey State Prison.
JAMES F. PENDLETON, Superintendent Virginia Penitentiary.
FRANCIS R. DORR, Inspector Iowa State Prison.
Z. R. BROCKWAY, Superintendent Rochester Penitentiary, N. Y.
J. W. SOUTH, Warden Kentucky State Prison.
T. W. MILLER, Warden Indiana State Prison.
DANIEL WEBSTER, Warden Connecticut State Prison.
EDWARD M. MACGRAW, State Prison Commissioner, Wisconsin.

Great Flood in Southern Minnesota.

From the Hokah Chief, July 4.

The late rains at the north and west of us, have produced the highest water in Root River, ever known. At the present writing it stands two feet higher than the great flood of 1854. The entire railroad line along the valley is submerged, and fears are entertained that serious loss must follow. Families living upon the bottoms have been driven to the mountains for safety. Property is everywhere afloat. At the highest point, the water stood upon the floor of the machine shop of the "Western Works," two feet four inches. The two bridges over Thompson's Creek, leading to the steamboat landing, are swept away, and loose property about the Mills and Works is scattered in every direction, much of which, however, will be saved.

The railroad bridge at the third crossing on Root River, eight miles above Hokah, at 6½ o'clock last evening, was six inches under water, and the river still rising. Serious fears are entertained for its safety. At Houston the water is reported two feet deep upon the lower floor of Lynch's Hotel, and that families are ferrying their effects to the bluffs for protection. We expect to hear of great loss at Chatfield, Preston, and other towns on the head waters of Root River.

Bear Creek rose in the night to such an extent that its waters spread out, east of town, like a lake. The bridge which spans it, and the embankment across the bottom, both of which have recently been built at considerable expense, were washed away, and crossing was rendered utterly impossible.

The mass of water from Bear Creek poured into the Zumbro, raised the latter stream, below the upper bridge, to a height equal to that attained in the freshet of last year, and the water then kept increasing, while above the bridge, at 8 A. M., it had risen but very little. It shortly, however, began to give indications of what was coming, and rapidly began to rise. From 8½ A. M. to 1 P. M. it rose a little over ten feet, a height three feet greater than it attained at the freshet last year.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

The St. Louis *Republican*, July 12, says: "Mr. A. D. RICHARDSON, correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, reached this city last evening direct from the gold mines, having left Denver City on the 30th of June. He, it will be remembered, was the traveling companion of HORACE GREELEY on his trip to the gold mountains, and was one of the signers of the first reliable statement that reached the States of the richness of the Gregory Diggings. Mr. RICHARDSON brings no special news. He says there were about three hundred sluices running in the diggings when he left, and all of them paying—some of them finely and others moderately. The miners were still pushing further into the mountains, and prospecting with encouraging success. Mr. RICHARDSON is accompanied by Mr. VILLARD, who is also recently from the mines and brings the most flattering accounts."

A Denver City letter to the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* says:

"The emigration is enormous. Several hundred teams arrived yesterday, and nearly all of them went on immediately toward the mountains. I think we passed at least 6,000 emigrants, coming this way, between Leavenworth and Denver City; and perhaps we met 2,000 returning to the States, discouraged by the bad news. Since the recent discoveries I hear of none who have turned back. A man starting from Eastern Kansas, on horseback, would find little difficulty in obtaining his regular daily meals from the emigrants, over the whole route. The number of persons now in Western Kansas is probably 8,000. Twice that number, after coming the whole or a part of the way, have turned back."

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We are glad to be able to announce that the Victoria Bridge is so far advanced that it may safely be counted upon as being certain to be open for traffic by the 1st November next. Fears were at one time expressed, we observe, that the progress of works might be impeded by the high water in the St. Lawrence; and that the opening of the bridge would be delayed till next year. The recent progress of the work, however, has been such as to banish all fears of this kind; and, humanly speaking, it may be regarded as certain that the bridge will be in a position to be opened by the 1st November next.—*Toronto Globe.*

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of David Nichols.—This case has been several times before the Surrogate. The Will was admitted to Probate in April, 1858. By the provisions of the Will, the testator left a considerable property to his widow, also legacies to his sisters and his brother. The whole amount of property disposed of by the Will, was nearly $150,000 in value. Lewis B. Brown and George W. Nichols were named as executors in the Will.

Mr. George W. Nichols declined to act as executor, and filed objections to the Will; and a citation was issued to the other parties interested, to show cause why the Probate of the Will should not be revoked. No objection was made by contestant to the proof introduced to show the soundness of mind of the testator, but he charged that the Will was procured through undue influence. It appeared that the Will was made when the testator was far gone in consumption, and was on the eve of sailing for Europe for his health. He died about three months afterwards. The contestant was present at one or two consultations had with the testator respecting the drafting of the Will, and was consulted in regard to the disposal of certain real property owned by himself and the testator together. He was not consulted, however, as to other premises, nor was he present when the Will was executed.

The contestant offered evidence tending to show that the Will was procured from the testator by undue influence. But the Surrogate held that the soundness of mind and disposing capacity of testator being established, proof of undue influence was inadmissible, and that the Will was therefore properly admitted to Probate. This decision was made a week or two since; and the case was then briefly noticed in the TIMES.

A. W. Bradford for the executor; Choate & Barnes for contestants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Andrew L. Roberts vs. Henry Neidig.—This was an action for damages to the amount of $500, arising out of the following facts: The plaintiff's story was, that on Jan. 15, 1859, the defendant leased to the plaintiff the basement of No. 537 Broadway, for three months and a-half, at $75 per month, for a restaurant. Plaintiff took possession, and relying on the lease, made expensive repairs and alterations to fit up the place as required by his business; and also engaged various assistants. On the 1st of February following, however, defendant, who held the premises by lease from one Costar, suffered his own rent, due to Costar, to get in arrear. Costar thereupon instituted summary proceedings against Neidig, before Justice STEWART, and the plaintiff was turned out, and Costar put in possession under the warrant issued by the Justice. This warrant was issued against one Charles Sass, Costar's original lessee, and who had transferred his lease to Neidig.

The defence was that Neidig was assignee for the benefit of creditors of Charles Sass the tenant against whom the summary proceedings were instituted; and that Neidig did not act individually in the lease to the plaintiff, but only as such assignee. Also, that the plaintiff did not incur any expenses relying on the lease, as alleged by him; but on the contrary the original lease by Cass contained a clause against assigning, underletting, &c., and plaintiff well knew that Costar would not consent to any sub-letting to plaintiff, and had expressly agreed to take the lease at his peril, and run the risk of any forfeiture. On these facts, as well as denials of various matters, he contended he was not liable to the plaintiff.

Justice MCCARTHY, however, rendered judgment for the plaintiff for $500 damages, and $12 costs and allowance.

Mr. Wagner plaintiff; H. and C. P. Andrews for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Tioga County Bank vs. J. Tyler Hodges.—A suit was entered yesterday in this Court by the Tioga County Bank against J. Tyler Hodges, banker, No. 271 Broadway, for the recovery of money deposited to the credit of the bank on the 6th of June, for which a certificate of deposit was taken by Mr. E. P. Steers, Cashier. The amount was $1,000, and Hodges failed to redeem the certificate on presentation. The certificate was drawn as follows:

$1,000. *Hodges & Co., Bankers,*
No. 271 Broadway, New York.
June 6, 1859.

Tioga County Bank has deposited in this office One Thousand Dollars to the credit of E. P. Steers, Cashier, payable to his order on the return of this certificate, properly indorsed. J. TYLER HODGES.
No. 212.

This certificate was indorsed "E. P. Steers, Cashier." On its presentation at the counter of Hodges & Co. default was made in payment, and the bank immediately commenced proceedings. Ex-Recorder Smith is counsel for plaintiff.

SPECIAL TERM.

Bennet vs. Bennet.—BRADY, J.—I think in this case the opinion of the Referee must be adapted to the extent of ordering judgment for the defendant on the issues, and awarding custody of the children to the plaintiff, but that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff's attorney $75 for the costs in prosecuting the action. I think that sum would have been allowed on the proofs relating to counsel fee and alimony, if the report of the Referee had been made in the usual manner and fixed to his report on the whole case. Entertaining that view, I do not see how any other order could be made after the decision of the whole case. The allowance of counsel fee should be controlled by the circumstances existing at the time application therefor is made. The same principle applies to an allowance for alimony *pendente lite*, and a like order should be made. The defendant should pay at least five dollars per week during that time, and such, I think, would have been the order of the Court if made when the alimony was applied for. Determining this branch of this case is embarrassing, because made after the case is determined, but the conclusions at which I have arrived seem to me in accordance with the well-settled practice in equity. Ordered accordingly.

Leichtenstein vs. Bodine.—BRADY, J.—The answer of the defendant amounts to this: That if the merchandise alleged to be sold was sold by the plaintiff, it was sold to the wife of the defendant, who has a separate estate, and is carrying on business on her own account. The denial of the "material allegations" in the complaint is not the denial contemplated by the Code. That form may be convenient, but it is a mere statement of the defendant's opinion, is very indefinite, and, if allowed, might lead to unjust delays. It is, therefore, wholly insufficient. We have held (Morgan *vs.* Audnot, General Term of this Court, July, 1859) that a married woman cannot make contracts to bind herself generally, and I think it clear that any obligation contracted by the wife with the assent of the husband, express or implied, would bind him. (Gates *vs.* Brower, 5 Seld. 205.) I think, also, that it may be inferred, indeed assumed, to be true beyond dispute, from the defendant's answer, that he knew his wife was contracting debts in the management of her business, and, knowing this, that his assent must be implied. The propriety of this doctrine cannot well be doubted. Were it otherwise, frauds might be perpetrated which have not thus far been countenanced by the law, and I am confident never will be. The plaintiff is, therefore, in my opinion, entitled to judgment. Ordered accordingly, with $10 and costs of this motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry Watkins vs. Harriet M. Watkins.—This case is at last concluded, by a judgment of divorce in favor of the wife, with alimony at the rate of $5 per week. The husband sued for a divorce, but the Referee reported that the wife was entitled to a divorce. It was, however, objected that the parties to the action were not inhabitants of the State, and the case was again referred to take proof on that point. The Referee now reporting that the parties were competent to sue in this Court, his report on the merits of the case was confirmed, and judgment granted in favor of the wife for a divorce, with $5 a week alimony. The children, two in number, are awarded to the husband.

Robert Dedericks vs. Samuel Word.—Motion granted, but plaintiff is allowed to put in reply on the condition that he will consent to a commission forthwith to examine defendant, and that he pay $10 costs.

Horatio Underwood vs. Zenas D. Bassett, Jr.—Motion denied without costs.

Herman Hasseldick vs. Frederick Mahlstadt et al.—I consider the dissolution and agreement to have been executed by plaintiff conditionally. On the other hand, I hold that the defendants intended to perform the conditions when they tendered the bond, but it is certainly insufficient to indemnify and secure the plaintiff to the extent intended by all the parties. It was intended to indemnify him from all liabilities growing out of his connection with the concern, and to secure him his entire interest in it at the time of the intended dissolution. His interests consists, I suppose, in his share of the existing stock and capital, and in his share of the debts to be hereafter collected. Order of reference to James Green, to ascertain this interest, distinguishing the stock from the accruing collections, so that the bond may be as specific as possible. The present amount of the fund can then be stated in the bond, and there must be a clause in it to indemnify the plaintiff from all liability, and particularly from any liability by virtue of the lease. On the coming in of the report, the order can be settled.

Army News.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EUROPE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following paragraph:

"Private letters from the continent of Europe intimate that the American officers, who had been permitted by the United States to go to the seat of war in order to gain military insight into war tactics, by observation of the contending Powers, have been refused passports to travel thither. They consequently returned to England, to await further diplomatic consideration of the matter and causes of objections; whereas these United States officers had been enjoined, by their Government, to remain strictly neutral, and merely to act as lookers on."

ARMY ITEMS.—In order to relieve Capt. H. F. CLARK, Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. C. L. KILBURN, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. Upon being relieved, Capt. CLARK will report to the Commissary-General for further orders.

THE RIVAL ÆRONAUTS.—There is trouble between Mr. WISE and Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, the æronauts, who went up harmoniously together in their balloon, but came down at sword's-points. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN publishes the following challenge:

I go to Watertown to-day for the wreck of my balloon, which will be at once rebuilt. If, meanwhile, Mr. WISE considers the matter of sufficient importance to desire a test of our relative capacity, scientifically considered, in a trial trip from San Francisco to the Atlantic seaboard, with balloons of equal size, he knows my address.

TROY, July 11, 1859. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

Mr. LA MOUNTAIN proposes to make an independent ascension from Watertown, if the people of the place will favor him with the funds to pay expenses

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 15, 1859.

MEATS.

Supplies have not been very heavy during the week. The demand, however, has been moderate. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	19	@ 14
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Beef, sirloin, ℘ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Beef, corned rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Beef, corned plates and navels, ℘ ℔	8	@ 11
Beef, coarse corned, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Lamb, Spring, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	11	@ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	10½	@ 12
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	10½	@ 11½
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 25
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	6	@ 9
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Hams, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Tongues, each	69	@ 81
Lard, ℘ ℔	12½	@ 13½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	12½	@ 18
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been less freely offered and have been in limited request. Our revised quotations represent the prices current this morning:

Fowls, Bucks' County, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Fowls, ℘ ℔	13	@ 16
Chickens, broilers, ℘ pair	62	@1 00
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@1 75
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 75	@3 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 75	@2 50

FISH.

Most kinds have been in request at essentially unchanged prices.

Salmon, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Mackerel, each	12	@ 15
Mackerel, Spanish, ℘ ℔	—	@1 00
Codfish, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Blackfish, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Bluefish, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Eels, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
King-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Porgies, ℘ ℔	6	@ 7
Turtle, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Sheep's-head, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 25	@1 50
Crabs, hard-shell, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Crabs, soft-shell, ℘ dozen	75	@1 00
Clams, ℘ 100	75	@1 00
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ℘ ℔	31	@ 37
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Sturgeon, smoked, ℘ ℔	—	@ 11
Alewives, per 100	1 50	@ —
Alewives, each	—	@ 2

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been fair, at our revised quotations. Bermuda Potatoes are very scarce. The current receipts from Norfolk, Va., New-Jersey and Long Island, however, are liberal. Old Potatoes are neglected. Egg Plant and Okra are in.

Potatoes, new Southern, ℘ bbl	2 25	@2 75
Potatoes, new L. I. and Jersey, ℘ bbl	2 00	@3 25
Potatoes, new, ℘ bushel	75	@1 12
Potatoes, new, ℘ hf. peck	12	@ 18
Turnips, new, ℘ basket	—	@1 00
Turnips, new, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@ 62
Turnips, new, ℘ bunch	5	@ 6
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen bunches	37	@ 50
Carrots, new, ℘ bunch	4	@ 5
Beets, new, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@ 62
Onions, ℘ bushel	—	@1 50
Onions, ℘ peck	—	@ 37
Onions, ℘ dozen bunches	62	@ 75
Onions, ℘ bunch	5	@ 7
Cabbage, new, ℘ dozen	50	@1 00
Cabbage, each	5	@ 10
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	1 25	@2 00
Tomatoes, ℘ half-peck	—	@ 50
Tomatoes, ℘ quart can	25	@ —
Cauliflowers, ℘ dozen	1 00	@3 00
Cauliflowers, each	10	@ 37
Radishes, ℘ dozen bunches	—	@ 12
Green Peas, ℘ peck	25	@ 30
Shelled Peas, ℘ quart	—	@ 15
Beans, String, ℘ bushel	50	@ 75
Beans, ℘ half-peck	12	@ 15
Cranberries, ℘ quart	30	@ 35
Cucumbers, per dozen	—	@ 18
Watermelons, each	37	@ 75
Squashes, ℘ basket	—	@ 75
Squashes, new, each	5	@ 8
Salad, ℘ head	—	@ 3
Parsley, ℘ bunch	—	@ 3
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	6	@ 8
Egg Plant, ℘ dozen	75	@1 50
Leeks, ℘ bunch	—	@ 8
Garlic, ℘ bunch	—	@ 8
Okra, ℘ 100	1 00	@ —
Spinach, ℘ peck	25	@ 30
Mint, ℘ bunch	2	@ —

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties have been generally in good request. The demand for Foreign has not been active. Supplies have been ample.

Apples, Sweet Bough, ℘ peck	—	@ 75
Apples, Flower, ℘ peck	—	@ 75
Apples, ℘ quart	—	@ 10
Pears, Bergamot, ℘ peck	—	@2 00
Pears, ℘ quart	—	@ 25
Pears, Belle, ℘ half peck	—	@2 00
Pears, Belle, ℘ quart	—	@ 50
Pears, Cooking, ℘ half peck	—	@ 50
Pears, Cooking, ℘ quart	—	@ 13
Blackberries, ℘ quart	12	@ 15
Cherries, Black-Heart, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Cherries, Morello, ℘ ℔	10	@ 15
Cherries, Ordinary Red, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Plums, Blue Gage, ℘ bush. basket	7 00	@ —
Plums, Damson, ℘ half peck	1 00	@ —
Plums, Damson, ℘ quart	25	@ —
Currants, black, ℘ ℔	6	@ 10
Currants, white, ℘ ℔	5	@ 9
Currants, red, ℘ ℔	5	@ 9
Gooseberries, English, ℘ quart	15	@ 18
Gooseberries, other varieties, ℘ quart	8	@ 10
Grapes, Hot-house, ℘ ℔	75	@1 00
Peaches, ℘ basket	3 00	@5 00
Peaches, ℘ half peck	1 00	@2 00
Peaches, ℘ quart	25	@ 50
Raspberries, Antwerp, ℘ basket	6	@ 8
Raspberries, Field, ℘ basket	3	@ 4
Whortleberries, ℘ quart	12	@ 15
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	20	@ —
Oranges, ℘ dozen	18	@ 62
Lemons, ℘ dozen	15	@ 18
Bananas, ℘ bunch	50	@5 00
Bananas, ℘ dozen	12	@1 00
Pineapples, ℘ dozen	75	@2 50
Pineapples, each	8	@ 30
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	—	@ 50
Figs, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
English Filberts, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Dates, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Raisins, ℘ ℔	6	@ 12
Prunes, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Have been rather sparingly purchased during the week.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	18	@ 22
Butter, Orange County	—	@ 25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℘ ℔	23	@ 24
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	18	@ 21
Cheese, ℘ ℔	9	@ 11
Cheese, English, by the cake, ℘ ℔	—	@ 16
Eggs, seven for	12	@ —
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, sixty for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ℘ can	—	@ 50
Honey, ℘ bottle	25	@ 28
Honey, ℘ ℔	18	@ 28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	—	@ 37
Mangoes, each	—	@ 4
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37	@ 62
Gherkins, ℘ 100	31	@ 37
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	18	@ —
Horse Radish, ℘ pint bottle	15	@ —
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	12½	@ —
Sauer Kraut, ℘ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ℘ box	20	@ 25
Sweet Oil, ℘ quart bottle	31	@ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ pint bottle	12½	@ —
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ gallon	—	@ 58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℘ gallon	—	@2 58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 213 bbls. Ashes, 6,277 bbls. Flour, 700 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,668 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 680 packages Provisions, and 213 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 65 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 800 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,950 bags Laguayra chiefly on private terms, but in part at 11¾c.; 600 bags Jamaica at 11¼c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo at 10⅝c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at firmer rates. Sales to-day 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, ℘ ℔.

DYEWOODS—About 100 tons Savanilla Fustic changed hands at $19@$20 ℘ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod continues in request at $4 25@$4 62½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are attracting very little attention at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have offered their supplies freely, at a further material reduction in prices, in most instances 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. lower than yesterday, yet the demand has not noticeably improved, and trade closes very irregularly, with a decided tendency in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 5,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@ 4 75
Standard Superfine State	5 00@ 5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 85
Standard Superfine Western	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 7 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 75@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 9 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 75@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been freely offered and purchased to-day, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 40 for mixed brands, and $6 45@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more inquired for at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—Trade has been quite spiritless. Prices of the principal kinds have not varied remarkably.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected to-day; prices are lower and very irregular. No important transaction has been reported. Corn is scarce and in request, at advanced rates; sales to-day have been confined to 8,800 bushels, at 88c. for good old mixed Western, in store; 90c.@91c. (nominally) for good to prime new mixed Western; 92c.@93c. for yellow Jersey and Northern, ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 88c.@90c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in very slack demand, including Canada at 45c.@47½c.; Western, 45c.@47c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42.; Southern, 36c.@40c. ℘ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in Breadstuffs, thus: The market has been quite depressed, during the past week, for State and Western Flour. The receipts have been rather moderate, yet receivers have been eager to sell, and have made considerable concessions in prices, without however inducing anything like an active demand, either from regular buyers or from speculators. The inquiry from shippers has also been quite limited. Towards the close most kinds were freely offered at reduced and irregular prices, yet buyers manifested no general disposition to purchase extensively, anticipating a further decline. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent, and prices 15c.@25c. ℘ barrel lower. Southern Flour has been less active and prices are lower, the market closing dull. Prime Wheat has been in fair request since our last, and desirable lots, chiefly of new Southern, have been purchased more freely, and at more satisfactory prices. Millers have been the principal buyers. In old Wheat the transactions have been less extensive, yet prices of choice lots have not varied materially, whilst unsound and inferior parcels have been neglected. The week closed with a limited demand at decidedly lower and irregular rates. The transactions yesterday were unimportant. Corn has been in good request and at improving prices, the market closing yesterday very firm at 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel advance. We quote old Western Mixed, in store, at 88c.; new is nominal at 90c.@92c., and 93c. for Jersey Yellow."

GUNNY CLOTH—A lot of 100 bales changed hands on private terms.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 55c.@62½c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 30 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; and 50 hhds. Centrifugal at 21c. ℘ gallon. In yesterday's report, which was crowded out this morning, we mentioned sales of 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 24½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Turpentine to arrive and here, at 45½c.@46c. ℘ gallon; 2,600 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 77; 1,000 bbls. Common and No. 2 at $1 80@$1 82½, delivered from yard, ℘ 310 ℔s.; and 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 37½ ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Transactions have been restricted. Prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 90@$16 for Mess, here; $16 for do., deliverable within the first fifteen days of October; and $12 25@$12 37 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams, at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is in fair request at firmer rates; sales to-day, 480 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice at 10½c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl. 400 bbls. were sold within the range. Butter is in demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is also in request at from 3c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tcs. at from $4@$4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered, and have been less buoyant in prices. Sales, to-day, 750 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6⅜c.; 125 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7⅝c.; and 900 boxes Havana at 6c.@6⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has not varied remarkably; sales having been reported, since Tuesday last, of 43 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@11c.; 27 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.; and 185 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 27c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at ⅛c.@5-32d. ℘ ℔.; 150 bbls. Pork at 9d.; and 50 bbls. Lard Oil at 10s. For other ports, no very important engagements were reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!
ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking-point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
Price, 25 cents.

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 30 Platt st., New-York.
Address
H. C. SPALDING,
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Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

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Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

PATENT MANGLES.
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

HOUSEKEEPERS SEE THE PRICES.—Water coolers, $1 50; patent ice cream freezers, $2; sets wire covers, $1; table mats, 20c.; set refrigerators, $3 50; hammocks, $2 50. Kitchen utensils at less than wholesale prices. All kinds tin ware, brushes, wooden ware, baskets, tubs, cutlery, plated ware, &c. To close out the entire stock of house-furnishing goods in store No. 534 Broadway. Lease and fixtures for sale by S. W. SMITH.

COOLERS—REDUCED PRICES—ICE PITCHERS, Ice-Cream Freezers, $2; Hammocks, $1 50; a Water-cooler for $1 50, keeps ice all night; Refrigerators, $3 50; Ice-breakers, Cobbler Mixers, Lemon Squeezers, Wire Covers, Cane Chairs, for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STORAGE—IN FIRST-CLASS STORES FOR every description of produce and merchandise, by the NEW-YORK WAREHOUSING COMPANY, office No. 88 and 90 Pearl st. Money advanced on the warehouse receipts of this Company.
W. S. SUFFITH, President,
S. M. J. DEHON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN OIL COMPANY.—Office No. 30 South William-st., July 1, 1859.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
M. L. MCDONOUGH, Secretary.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable fo pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, SECOND Advent Messenger, against whom all manner of evil has been spoken falsely, because of the truth of God which he proclaims, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Subject: *Christ as Omega, and the World's impending doom.* Christian friends, if you desire to know the truth concerning the coming and glorious kingdom of our Lord, and what God is determined speedily to do with the world, come and hear. Seats free and strangers welcome.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of 30th-st., (the Rev. Dr. HAGUES.) Preaching in the MORNING by the pastor. In the EVENING the Rev. Dr. BAIRD will deliver a lecture on *The Waldenses; the state of Religion in Sardinia; the causes and probable results of the War.* The Lecture will be illustrated by maps. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. A collection will be taken to aid the distribution of the sacred Scriptures in Sardinia, by Waldensian colporteurs.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free. Sabbath School concert of prayer in the lecture-room at 7½ P. M. The meeting will be addressed by the Pastor, and also by HUGH SMALL, Esq., with special reference to the remarkable religious awakening in Ireland.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,) the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING—*The Evangelical Preacher.* For the EVENING—*Ezekiel* 16, 63; a review (by request) of the last sermon of the late Rev. Mr. NOTT, as published in the *Morning Express* of July 9.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, foot of Laight-st., North River.—The Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, a sermon to young men on the *Observance of the Sabbath.* In the AFTERNOON, the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE will deliver a discourse on *The Birth of Samson.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

DEATH OF THE REV. KINGMAN NOTT.—A sermon in relation to the sudden and lamented death of this useful and beloved young clergyman will be preached by the Rev. Dr. DOWLING, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at the Calvary Baptist Church, (the Rev. Dr. GILLETT'S,) in 23d-st., near 5th av. Service to commence at 4 o'clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—The Rev. ALEXANDER S LEONARD, D.D., Rector. Divine service will be celebrated in this parish, on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 680 6th-av., near 40th-st., and continue regularly until the new church is ready for consecration.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION (Union) will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Madison-av., corner of 24th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 18, at 8 o'clock. Pastors, parents, teachers and friends, are cordially invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Mr. NORTHROP and ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., of Brooklyn, are expected to address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

DR. JOHN R. BIGELOW, IN WHOSE family the late Rev. A. Kingman Nott resided during his pastorate in this City, will give some recollections of the deceased, together with some incidents of his early history at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church SABBATH MORNING, July 17, at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY, AND THE friends of a free Bible, will expose the wickedness of Rome in granting Indulgences, to commit the sin of image-worship, and other sins, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. WM. A. BARNES, RECENTLY returned from the Holy Land and Egypt, will preach for the Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on SUNDAY 17th inst., at 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. W. T. CAMPBELL, of Iowa, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M. All the seats free.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY in the new Chapel of the North Trinity Church, corner 44th st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—*Christian Union.*

THE REV. R. G. STRONG, OF FLATBUSH, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS—The Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY next, July 17th, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS WILL preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Carlton-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The evening Sermon will be the fifth in the series of "Christianity in Social Life." Subject—*The Religion of Work.*

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

THE REV. H. MATTISON, FORMERLY pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. C. B. SMITH, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING Services 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. The first of a series of discourses on the New Testament Women will be delivered TO-MORROW, at 7¾ P. M. Subject—*Elizabeth.* Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Hudson and Greenwich sts. The Rev. M. DECRAWFORD, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 16th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and EVENING at 7¾. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats all free.

THE REV. D. M. GRAHAM, PASTOR of the First Free Will Baptist Church, having been absent for some weeks, will be with his congregation and preach TO MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M., in Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., near 20th-st.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st., near 8th-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. HENRY KIMBALL. Subject: *Love to Man, obedience to God.* At 7¾ P. M., by the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New York *Evangelist.* Strangers welcome.

D. J. ROBINSON WILL PREACH NEXT SABBATH at Room No 24 Cooper Institute. Seats free. All are invited to hear. Subjects next Sabbath morning—*Fifth Chapter of Revelations.* P. M.—*France—Her Place in Prophecy and History.*

CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.—Prof. T. J. CONANT, late of Rochester will preach in the Central Park Baptist Church in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on LORD'S DAY next, July 17, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn.—Preaching in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Fulton-av. and Hoyt st., TO-MORROW, 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. BELDEN, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING in Market st. Church, and in the EVENING in the Home Chapel, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Seats free

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. D. MARTIN, and at 7¾ P. M., by the Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP. Strangers are welcome.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH in the Pacific st. M. E. Church, TO MORROW, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., Clinton-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th st. Baptist Church, near 5th-av., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION Square. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach a second discourse upon *The element of Christian joy and its desirableness*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

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WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The ice-box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack; immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

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No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times for California

Containing the Times' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued on Wednesday next, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The North German Lloyds screw-steamship *Weser*, which was to have sailed from Southampton on the 30th ult., but which was detained by an accident to her propeller, left that port on the 4th inst., and arrived here at a late hour last night, making the passage in about eleven days and a half. The advices are two days later than those by the *Canada*, and embody a telegraphic summary of events at the seat of war subsequent to the battle of Solferino. There had been no more fighting, and no movement of special importance seems to have been made on either side. The most noticeable feature of the news is the French official report of the engagement of the 24th ult., which we find in the London papers of the 4th inst. There is no change to notice in the English markets. Consols, on the day of the *Weser's* sailing, were quoted at 93⅝. A rumor prevailed in London, and was telegraphed to Southampton, that the American clipper ship *Dreadnought* had been spoken off the coast, having crossed the Atlantic in the extraordinary time of nine days.

Advices from Puerto Cabello to July 1 announce the existence of a formidable insurrection of negroes in the vicinity of that city, which has entirely suspended communication between the town and country. The insurgents are guilty, it is reported, of every species of atrocity, and are strong enough to defy the troops sent to subdue them.

Our dates from Sisal, Yucatan, are to July 1. A revolution, headed by General Barrera, had broken out, the plan involving the substitution of a reactionary for the Liberal Government. At the latest advices the affair had made trifling headway, owing to a deficiency of popular sympathy.

The United States frigate *Brooklyn*, Capt. Farragut, arrived at Minititlan on the 30th of June, with Minister McLane on board, and sailed again on the 4th of July, carrying him to Vera Cruz. They were all well on board.

A duel between O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond *Inquirer*, and P. H. Aylett, a contributor to the *Examiner* of that city, took place yesterday, somewhere in North Carolina—the telegram not indicating the precise locality. No blood was spilt. Mr. Aylett, it is stated, fired first, without effect, when Mr. Wise fired in the air. The challenge was then withdrawn by Mr. Aylett, who asked for a reconciliation, which was refused by Mr. Wise. No further particulars are given.

A portion of the members of the Board of Councilmen visited the water-works at Croton Dam in Westchester County, yesterday. They gathered considerable valuable information with regard to them, but nothing beyond that which was published in the Times about two weeks ago when the Aldermen visited the same place.

The Commissioners of Police yesterday adopted a rule making it improper for any member of the Police force to receive complimentary presents or subscriptions, whether from citizens or other members of the Department. No action was taken upon the subject of the Sunday laws.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster, have completed their investigation and rendered their verdict. It fully exonerates the Company from all blame; finds that while the embankment and culvert were very thoroughly and substantially built, and of sufficient capacity for all the water that has been accustomed to run there, or has been there for twenty years past, yet it would have had to be at least double its size for such an unprecedented flood as this was. They say the train was run with great care and caution, and the devotion as well as confidence of the men in the safety of the culvert is proved by their being found dead at their posts.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands at a shade firmer prices. Flour was quite freely offered at, in most instances, a further reduction of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl., yet the demand was limited. Wheat was neglected, and altogether nominal in value. Corn was very scarce, and was dearer. The sales, however, were light. Coffee attracted more attention. Hides and Leather were inactive. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine continued in good request, at strengthening rates. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Prices of Pork and Beef favored buyers. Sugars were more freely offered at less buoyant prices. The demand was fair. Tobacco was lightly dealt in. Freights were dull.

What is an Even Balance?

The extracts from the "Blue Book of Italy," given in yesterday's Times, show as strongly as possible the real temper of the late British Ministry in the altercation between France and Austria. Minister at home and Envoy at St. Petersburg both do their best to make Russia look on the contending empires with perfect impartiality. Now, the common sense of this country, and, indeed, of the mass of the English nation, has decided that, in the present Italian question, Austria plays her accustomed and inveterate part of the oppressor, while France is the champion of Italy, who means to deliver it from the foreigner. Irrespective of this construction of the attitude of those great Powers, now that the war between them has broken out, Austria was all along, owing to her non-German possessions, in a false position, which forbade her to be indifferently compared with France. Whatever France may be considered to be, in the management of her internal affairs, she is at all events a homogeneous nation; for Algeria counts as nothing when we are talking of European politics. Whereas, Austria, claiming to be a German Power, has established herself in Italy as the actual tyrant of Lombardo-Venetia, and the more or less open support of all the native tyrannies. Such being the case, "we cannot weigh France and Austria in the same balance," and are indebted to Prince Gortschakoff for giving to this phase the weight of Russia's determination.

It is precisely the attempt to treat France and Austria, as in the present quarrel exactly on equal terms; to "throw aside," as Sir J. Crampton phrased it to the Russian Minister, "all feeling, favorable or unfavorable, to the parties in question," that is the real fault of Lord Derby's Government in dealing with the question of Italy. Stripped of all technicalities, France was espousing a cause which any nation had the right to espouse, the cause of Italian Independence; while Austria was maintaining a cause which no nation had the right to maintain—the cause of tyranny over a people of civilization equal to its own.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to put France in the right and Austria in the wrong; and it is with lively satisfaction that we see the general opinion of the United States favorable, not only to the independence of Italy, but to the present attempt made in that behalf. To look on both parties in a struggle with absolute indifference is indeed our duty, but only in the absence of evidence. The moment we have before us facts which divide the parties broadly into a right side and a wrong side, the time for indifference is over; and to persist in it is to show ourselves deaf to justice. In a quarrel like this, with the facts before us, we must take sides, at least in opinion; for between oppressor and defender, none but the ignoble are neutral.

The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy.

When the Austrians were beaten at Magenta, a sudden conviction seems to have seized upon their leaders, that if they could once put their forces in safety beyond the lines of the Chiese and the Mincio, they would be able to make head against the courage and the skill of France. The extraordinary speed with which the French troops were moved across the Alps to the succor of Turin and of the Piedmontese provinces, seems to have paralyzed, for a moment, the energy of the Savoyards, and the skillful movements by which the Sardinian troops were brought into relations with the village insurrections of the Lombard people, combined to make the Austrian authorities understand the impossibility of holding their ground against a disorganized and revolutionary people. The Austrians, following up the strategic plans of Marshal Radetsky in 1848, abandoned with an unwise haste their first lines of defence upon the Mincio, and threw themselves beyond the river, in the empty hope of beating back the allied troops.

The result of this mad enterprise has been their complete imprisonment within their famous strategic square.

The square is closed to the north by the last spur of the Alps on the shores of the Lago di Garda; to the west it is defended by the Mincio, which leaves the Lake of Garda at Peschiera, waters the plains of Mantua, and joins the Po at fifteen leagues distance from its springs at Governolo, after opening a real lake, on the banks of which lie the fortresses of Mantua; to the south the strategic square is defended by the line of the River Po, which flows beneath the walls of Cremona, and draws to itself all the torrents flowing from the Alps; to the east the boundary of the Austrian defences is formed by the Adige, which descends from the mountains of Switzerland, and flows on a parallel line with the Po, after passing by Trent, Roveredo, Verona and Legnago. The strength of a position so fortified by nature and by art does not need to be developed. It borrows strategic importance from the numerous breaks of the ground, which—if we may be pardoned for the expression—seem but to have formed the successive steps in the natural defence of Austrian-Italy.

But if nature has done much for the "strategic square," art has done more.

Austria has neglected nothing which might assure her dominion over the waters of the Danube. She has done all in her power to favor the development of Europe, which is the pacific development of England. She has dealt with edged tools—boldly, but not, we feel sure, in utter vanity.

In 1848, Peschiera was captured by the Sardinians, under King Charles Albert; but there can be no doubt that the French bore away from the first fight of Magenta very questionable compliments. At this time, the Sardinians, under the Duke of Genoa, were ready to defend the famous quadrilateral. To-day, the quadrilateral has ceased to exist.

The fortress of Peschiera lies on an isle near the scene of the late conflict.

A broad road has been made by Austria, in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy by the pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Vatelline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol, as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago di Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo and Verona, and by a branch road, reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New-York *Herald*, in giving yesterday a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head of Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to the beseiging force. The main merit of Peschiera is that this fortress lies on an island, and was captured by the Duke of Genoa in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting; and if we follow the windings of the Mincio we shall find countless elbows formed in the elbows of the regular army, at places like Salianza, Molini and Borghetto. These places make up the base of the allied army. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign we are about to open.

Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls, rather than for the enemy without. After a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians at Goito gave way; and, if we follow up the course of the Mincio we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of youth. Defended by Wurmser in 1797, Austria surrendered to Napoleon III. in 1859. Notwithstanding the toil spent by Austria on the spot, we should have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship. A canal cuts Mantua in two; but we may rely on the most cordial Cabinet Minister of the new power in England.

Mantua is protected in the centre by five detached forts, the citadel, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George and Migliaretto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte and Governolo.

A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land.

At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. But how with the line from Mantua to Legnago? Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last features of the opposition lingered. The Adige is swift and deep at Verona; it can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo, in the face of a thousand perils. Paris is strong in her circle of fortifications.

A Cry for Light.

The municipal millennium, long foretold, and long despaired of, appears to be realised in the elevation of Messrs. Pillsbury and Delavan to office. The Police, it is understood, are to be converted from their present recondite use into an instrument for the protection of life, property, and social order. The streets are to be swept, filth removed, carrion exported to the Long Island coast; the long-neglected worship of Hygeia replaced, in short, upon its appropriate footing; and these results are presented as merely the restoration of the system of administrative order, erected by law, to its normal working in the hands of honest and capable men. It is gratifying to observe that the engagements of these two officers are already half redeemed. There is already less crime; also, there is less dirt.

Against one difficulty, in the evolution of their plans, both the Superintendent of Police and the City Inspector will have to contend. It so happens that the employment of sweeping machines demands that the streets be cleansed at night. But *non omnes poss.*—a machine cannot do everything; it requires a levy of camp-followers to clear up the gutters and sweep out depressions the broomsfail to reach, and in other ways to complete the task the industrious monster is constrained to leave unfinished. The subsidiary human machines require, what they have not, light, to enable them to be at once expeditious and thorough. As the streets are lighted at present, it is impossible for them to see. At long intervals apart are gas-lamps; and at the height of a needless elevation is the jet of gas; the burner evidently of the smallest size evolved by the factory; choked also by long oxidation; and, even at that, if the passenger is observant, he will note the lamplighter as he applies the match, turn down the luckless blaze almost to the vanishing point. The result of this parsimony, the advantage of which we are assured is not reaped by the City Treasury, is that the streets of New-York are too dark for effective cleansing at night; and that Inspector Delavan will find one reform that should precede all others—namely, a reform in street-lighting.

In any steps he may be prompted to take in this direction, he is entitled to the companionship of the Superintendent of Police. It again happens that the burden and heat of police duties falls upon the hours extending from twilight to daylight. Crimes and offences, the perpetrator would never venture upon in the daytime, are daringly executed under the shelter of darkness. Every chance is in favor of the culprit. In the gloom of the streets, there is the chance the offence may not be discovered; and, if discovered, there is the greater chance of escape, favored and enlarged immensely by the many dark alleys and hiding places in which the fugitive may bury himself, laughing pursuit to scorn. It is too evident to require demonstration that, with the augmentation of light, these encouragements to murder and robbery, and other less formidable misdemeanors, must diminish; and with vigilance on the part of the patrol, may disappear altogether. But to vigilance, sight is essential; and to sight, light; and the streets of New-York are, at night, unhappily wrapt in a perplexing twilight, the grossness of which defeats the most anxious watchfulness.

The subject is submitted to the gentlemen *officially* interested, in the hope that reform may be the fruit of their allied operations.

Constitutional Lore of the Secretary of State.—For a man who has well nigh attained the ripe age of four score, and enjoyed in his time considerable opportunities for political reading, General Cass is only moderately familiar with the provisions of our National Constitution. In his "Dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin," published in yesterday's Times, the venerable Secretary holds the following language:

> "The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that under the Constitution, 'no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President.' With this exception—*the naturalized citizen, from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen.*"

Now, if General Cass will turn—we make the suggestion in all kindness, and for his personal improvement—to the third section of the twelfth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution, he will find that the Vice-President is subject to precisely the same qualification of native birth as the President. We are aware, indeed, that General Cass has not yet filled either of those offices, a fact which doubtless explains his lack of familiarity with the Constitutional requirements relating to them. We would, however, by no means advise him to despair.

Next in respect to the Senatorship,—and here there would seem to be no excuse for the lack of information on his part, as he was himself a veteran member of the Senate,—the Secretary of State will perceive by reference to the third subdivision of the third section of the first Article—we are thus particular that he may readily find the passage—he will discover that a naturalized citizen is by no means "placed upon the very same footing, from and after the date of his naturalization," as the native born; for during the first *nine years* succeeding his naturalization, he is disqualified for a seat in the Senate of the United States.

One case more, and we shall have finished with the Secretary's lesson. The second subdivision of the second section of the first Article—if the Secretary will have the goodness to read it—must prove to his entire conviction that no naturalized citizen is eligible as a member of the lower House of Congress within *seven years* "from and after the date of his naturalization."

If these mistakes had occurred in a document prepared for domestic circulation only, we might not have felt called upon to convey our instruction in this public manner to the head of the State Department; but inasmuch as the errors in question are found in a paper sent to a foreign country, the danger of misleading the people of Europe must be considered, as well as the private information of the Secretary. We are not familiar with the opportunities for political reading afforded the heads of departments at Washington, but suppose that a diligent student might, perhaps, without special trouble, find a copy of the Constitution in the Congressional library.

Mobilization of the Democratic State Committee.—The *Hards* of the Democracy, who have manifested for months past an affecting degree of anxiety about the calling of the next Democratic State Convention, will doubtless be made happy by the announcement that Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger & Company have concluded to allow the Committee to meet at the Delavan House, (licensed now to sell comforting beverages,) on the 3d of August, then and there to settle matters about the State Convention aforesaid. But those close-mouthed fellows, the Softs, (no reference is here intended to the liquid members of the Delavan,) refrain from revealing a word about the great question, which the Hards are sick with waiting to know, whether the delegates to Charleston are to be appointed in Convention, or whether, on the other hand, the Binghampton Sage is to be allowed a small fraction of a chance. But time, which makes all things even, will settle this matter, if not to the satisfaction of the Hunkers, at least in such manner that they cannot help themselves. Let them wait, as patiently as possible, till the ides of September.

A Democratic Dove from Georgia.—There is yet some hope of the South. Following the manifesto of Mr. Alexander Stephens, which was, to say the least, disheartening, and boded many if not all of those sectional disasters which are the daily and nightly terror of our political *fainéants*, the Democrats of Georgia have determined upon an expression indicative of their pacific intentions by dispatching one lovely dove—Peter E. Dove, to wit—to represent them in the Halls of Congress. The retirement of Mr. James D. Seward from the representation of the First District furnishes occasion for this cheering demonstration. Mr. Dove will find himself, we fear, in sadly uncongenial company—a living moral of the fable of *Columba inter Volucres*—when he reaches his seat at Washington. Still, his pacific character and mission may protect him; and, that they may more certainly do so, it will be prudent for the symbolical gentleman not to leave his olive-branch behind him. The fate of Senator Sumner proves that the mere character of a non-resistant is an indifferent buckler against some of the frequenters of that happy dove-cote, the national Capital of the American people.

The "Nightingale."

Just nineteen miles from the Battery, in the Lower Bay, there lies at anchor, a trim, snug craft, the *Florence Nightingale*. When she dropped anchor, some two weeks ago, in the place where she is expected to ride out the Summer, she was called the *Falcon*,—a hulk admirably adapted to smother the miserable wretches that should fall within the experience of her cruel mercies. But since that time, so great changes have been wrought on board, that her new and gentler name is no misnomer. Of all floating hospitals,—a species, by the way, very much in want of a "character,"—she is probably the best, and with a few more changes, impossible in her case, however, she might stand as a model. The Times was liberally denounced as inimical to the Quarantine removal, because it pronounced the *Falcon*, as arranged, a very respectable dead-house afloat; and called attention to the utter neglect of ventilation in its arrangement, to the lack of all facilities for the treatment of the sick, for washing the clothing of patients and their bedding, and, in short, to its manifold devices for making short work with the dying.

The Commissioners for Removal, however, heeded our suggestions, and after anchoring their nondescript, called to their aid the services of a distinguished physician, obtained his promise to assume the responsibility of superintending her during the Summer, and gave him ample powers to make her such an institution as a medical man, with a reputation to lose, might safely undertake to manage. The result has been a complete overhauling and change of plan. The main deck, which had been reserved as an empty and sealed apartment, where infection should starve for want of material to feed on, has been refitted as one large ward for patients. In place of the port-holes to be closed with dead-lights in stormy weather, as many and as large windows have been cut through the plank as were deemed consistent with the strength of the ship. Capacious ventilating columns have been built both fore and aft, which, with the aid of wind-sails, must arrest and compel every straggling breeze to enter, if wanted. Between the floor of this deck and the timbers overhead there is a space of but 7½ feet. If another foot of interval had been possible, it would have been desirable; but, as it is, one may go far to find, anywhere, a more thoroughly ventilated ward than this.

Above, the improvements have been quite as marked and essential. The bulkheads have been torn down, or, where in a few instances partitions were needed, the upper half is fitted to the under by butts, and rigged with pullies, so that they can be half removed or raised into place again at will. The windows that were fixed and immovable have been fitted with hinges or put on pivots, and Venetian blinds exclude the sun while the air is still admitted. On the guards, wash-room and laundries, complete in all their proper furniture, have been built. Before, there was no provision for washing a rag on board, and the intention, so far as it leaked out, was to transport the soiled clothing outside the Hook to be drifted ashore, gathered up by Jersey rag-pickers, and sold, of course, in due time to the City.

The Commissioners have been a good deal troubled with anticipations of profuse moisture on board; this they expect to overcome by allowing never a drop of water for cleansing the floors, which are to be polished off every morning with dry sand and hot stones. The hold is to be washed out every morning by admitting salt water, pumping it out again immediately, and by the use of some three barrels a day of dry lime. As there is no communication possible between the hold and the hospital deck, and as the steam from the washing rooms is carried off by tall steam pipes, it is probable that against this great trouble of moisture in the wards they have satisfactorily guarded.

The method of getting patients on board will bring the doctrines of the non-contagionists to an early test. The steam-tender will board the infected vessel; men who have once had the yellow fever, and hence enjoy an immunity from its attacks, will strip the sick man, wash him and furnish him with a fresh suit of clothing, and then convey him, "without any *fomites*," to the *Nightingale*. If the new doctrine of the Quarantine Conventionists is the true one, it will be entirely safe to permit the uninfected to lie in the same ward with those dying of *vomito*, and receive the attentions of the same nurses.

Several days since we asserted that the Commissioners of Emigration had refused to accept the *Falcon* as a hospital, which assertion the Commissioners of Emigration promptly, on the following day, denied. It was true that the Commissioners of Emigration had not *formally* refused, but it was also true then, as it is yet, that they had in fact refused to accept her. The Quarantine Commissioners formally tendered her to them, but they have been less prompt in making up their minds than they were in denying the assertions of the Times; and as they are still considering the matter, they will, doubtless, continue to consider it until Christmas. With this understanding the Quarantine Commissioners have made the new arrangements on board, and under the advice of Health-officer Gunn, have secured the superintendency of Dr. Harris, who will take up his quarters on board at an early day, and give his personal attention to maintaining in the *Nightingale* as perfect a Yellow-fever Hospital as can be kept afloat.

Progress of Street Cleaning.

Members of the Can't-get-away Club, those poor unfortunates who are obliged to deny themselves the privileges of country air during these hot Summer days, have found a faithful friend where they little expected ever to come upon one. Dirty streets and strong smells have so long been the concomitants of City Summer life, that all noses, masculine and feminine, have acquired an upward tendency, which has become chronic, but now men begin to walk the streets with heads less elevated, and ladies can abridge their trains, for long dresses are no longer necessary to keep the streets clean. Col. Delavan, the new City Inspector—for he has hardly got fairly warm in his seat as yet—has taken that job into his own hands, and each morning the streets, in the lower part of the City particularly, are as clean as brooms can make them. After Morton's regnum and interregnum, it is not a little remarkable that, in a month's time, the cobble stones and Belgian blocks should have reappeared. Yet they have shown their surfaces again, and New-Yorkers feel satisfied, by ocular demonstration, and by the decided rumble of carts and wagons, that the visions they once had of solid pavements were not all dreams. Col. Delavan's army of street-sweepers first paid their respects to the lower Wards of the City, and they have left them in such a condition, that ordinary and systematic care will keep them cleaner than they have been for years. Mr. Smith, whose machines have kept Broadway in such excellent condition for a long time past has found Col. Delavan a much more liberal-minded official than his predecessor was. Every night the machines, which have confined their travels heretofore to Broadway, go through Beekman-street, Park-row, Ann-street, Fulton, from river to river, Wall-street, Nassau, and the whole of William-street. They work as well on cobble-stone pavement as on the Russ or Belgian, and Col. D. intends soon to add Spruce, John, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Pine, Cedar, Dey, Warren and Barclay streets to Mr. Smith's district. The street cleaners, having achieved the Partingtonian task of cleaning the lower Wards are steadily advancing through the upper districts of the City. There much remains for them to do. Though the main avenues in that quarter are in as good a condition as they are down town the side streets will give occupation to an army of hoes and brooms. First-avenue and Avenue A, between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets are in a very bad state. Fowls of all kinds attempt to deceive themselves with the idea that they are in the country, by nestling in the dirt which has accumulated where the cobble-stones have been loosened. The side streets between these avenues and the East River, also need looking after. People who inhabit houses; the appearance of which indicates that they are so filthy inside that the dirt has oozed through and stained their exterior, have hardly ambition enough to induce coöperation with the most patriotic of City Inspectors in his efforts to keep the streets clean. If a garbage box is three steps distant, and the curb-stone one, pea pods and potato parings go into the street rather than into the box. But there are the localities where disease revels; and those who will not look after themselves must be looked after most faithfully. What City Inspector Delavan has done and is doing is the best earnest of what he will accomplish; and before long the denizens of Mackrelville as well as those of the lower Wards will be obliged to enjoy the luxury of clean streets and pure air, whether they wish it or not. Col. D. makes it a point to drive through eight or ten Wards each day to see that the work of street-cleaning is progressing properly, as well as to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his Department. War has already been declared on the piggeries and bone-boiling establishments between Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, and next week those who have not accepted the polite invitations which they have received to vacate will be made to feel the weight of more summary measures.

Amusements.

Central Park.—The musical entertainment at Central Park will be repeated this afternoon, should the weather be favorable. Mr. Harvey Dodworth is the conductor of the performance, and no more need be said on that head. The programme comprises selections from Auber, Rossini, Flotow, Meyerbeer, and certain compositions of Mr. Dodworth's own. Those who have already found the "Ramble" a pleasant place, will discover new attractions under this excellent promise.

Mendelssohn Union.—In our advertising columns will be found the programme offered by this Society for their moonlight musical trip up the Hudson. We have already commended the enterprise. The Union, if the skies are propitious, will have a good time.

The Storm at Fort Lee.

The thunder storm of Wednesday evening is represented as having been indescribably grand and terrible in the vicinity of Fort Lee, on the Hudson River. The chain-lightning played about the heights of the Pallisades with the most reckless *abandon*, scattering its bolts hither and thither in the most confused and careless manner. Numberless trees were splintered to atoms by the lightning, or torn from their roots by the accompanying gale. The house of Abel S. Edsall was struck in the centre of the roof near the chimney, and the lightning passed down either side, tearing up the shingles and making a path about two feet wide. On the north side, it entered a cask of water, from which it leaped into another cask, also filled with water, and spent itself in the ground. On the south side it also entered a tub of water, and passing from thence into the area of the house, a distance of ten feet, killed a large Newfoundland dog that was chained to the wall. Mrs. Edsall, with six children, was sitting at the time in the basement fronting the window, only two feet from the dog. She, together with her children, was prostrated to the floor and stunned to such a degree that it was several hours before they recovered from the effects of the shock. The house of Joseph Coyet, of Coyetsville, about a mile north of Fort Lee, was also struck by a thunder-bolt, but fortunately received but slight damage. A carpenter's shop, belonging to Mr. Street, in the same village, was completely torn to pieces by the lightning. A sloop passing up the North River near the Pallisades was capsized and turned bottom up by the wind and waves. It is not a little remarkable that no lives were lost, so far as yet heard, in that vicinity.

Dreadful Storm in Connecticut—The Damage.

The thunder-storm which visited this City on Wednesday extended to Connecticut, and inflicted great damage. The New-Haven *Palladium* says:

> "Out in the country the damage was immense, especially to the crops. In Orange the corn, oats, grass, &c., are almost wholly prostrated. One of the stacks of salt hay on the meadow was struck by lightning during the storm, and took fire, and, notwithstanding the violent rain, was burned quite to the ground.
>
> The storm was more violent in towns to the northward than here. In North Haven the electric discharges were fearfully frequent. Near the residence of Mr. J. H. Thorp the lightning struck *ten times on ten different trees within a quarter of a mile!* The trees were of different kinds—locust, elm and button-ball. We do not remember that we have ever heard of a more remarkable frequency of electrical discharges within so short a distance.
>
> All along the line of the Canal railroad we hear of barns and houses prostrated by the wind, and of buildings struck, while the crops suffered terribly, and the country looked desolate enough.
>
> At West Cheshire we hear that several buildings were unroofed.
>
> In Meriden the hail-storm was exceedingly violent, and the thermometer suddenly fell from 96° to 71°. Randolph Lindsley's grapery was entirely destroyed by the storm.
>
> The steeple of the Hanover Congregational Church was broken off by the violence of the wind about thirty feet from the top. The broken part toppled over and fell, striking on the point and sticking deep into the ground.
>
> The drying-shed of the American Comb Company, at their bleach-works in Hanover, was completely wrecked by the storm. The glass roof, 200 feet long, was entirely destroyed."

Theodore Parker on the War in Italy.

At a pic-nic, near Boston, of the Rev. Theodore Parker's congregation, on Wednesday, letters from Mr. Parker were read, dated Montreux, Switzerland, June 25, in which he spoke quite encouragingly of his health.

Mr. Parker also writes as follows of the War:

> "A great struggle goes on in Europe to-day, in *all* Europe. The actual war is local, confined to a small part of Italy; it may become general before you read this note, and be spread all over the land—*for the causes of war are everywhere.* It is the great battle of mankind against institutions which once helped, but now hinder, the progress of humanity—human nature against the limitations of human history. On the one side are the progressive instincts of the race demanding development—the enjoyment of their natural rights; on the other are the ecclesiastical and political dynasties which now possess the seats of power and the weapons of authority, and say to mankind, Thus far, but no further!" We all know how such quarrels must end. Human instincts are a constant force, continually active, never wearing out, while dynasties perish, and are not renewed. The Pope will go where the Pontifex went with his heathenism; and one by one the despotisms of the ruler will yield to the constitutional governments of the people. 'Forward! Upward!' is God's word of command. All thrones, all markets, all churches which stand in the way will be trodden under foot of man! The past life of mankind is a struggle with the elements, and a battle against its own rulers; but the handsome vineyards of Switzerland, and the vast cities of Europe are the results of that struggle; the constitutional governments of England, old and New, are the triumphs won in that battle! Alas, the fight must continue for years, perhaps for generations. But peace is sure to come at last."

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Mr. McLane and the Frigate Brooklyn at Minititlan—The Five Million Conducta—Affairs on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—The Weather—Fiestas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Minititlan, Mexico, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, arrived off the Bar here on the 30th ult, bringing United States Minister McLane and his Secretary. They were accompanied by the Chief Judge of St. Andreas, Col. Picton, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, and several others. They bring intelligence of the release, by Robles, of the *Conducta*, with its five millions of treasure, that event having been brought about, mainly, by the prompt and decided action of Mr. McLane himself, who dispatched Captain Farragut, of the *Brooklyn*, to demand its release. The party have spent most of their time at the American Consul's office, Mr. Allen's, and they embark again, to-day or to-morrow, by the *W. H. Webb*, which takes them on board the frigate at the Bar.

These frequent visits of the United States Minister, and the fine frigate *Brooklyn*, are comforting to the few Americans who reside here, as they afford assurance of protection against the frequently threatened descent of the Church Party on this town. Miramon, however, is too cunning to interfere with the vested American rights on this Isthmus, as he knows pretty well that such interference would bring down Uncle Sam's grappling irons upon him in double quick time. So we sleep quite securely after all from any fears of the Mexican *machetas*. The *Suchil* has just arrived with the California mail and passengers, and among the party is J. McLeod Murphy and Mr. John Hargous, who have been over to the Pacific on important business for the Company. Mr. Murphy goes by the *Webb* to New-Orleans. He has hosts of warm friends here, among both the Americans and natives. His tact, good judgment and untiring industry have accomplished much for this route, and it is the universally-expressed wish that he may return soon, under better auspices, to take sole control of affairs on this Isthmus, which, it must be admitted, are much complicated, owing to the reverses of the Company. Mr. Murphy regards his advices from New-Orleans as encouraging; and his confidence in the early return of a better state of affairs has reassured many whose faith in the success of these operations had been shaken. Mr. Hargous will remain on the Isthmus.

Rumors have been current here for several days that the *Suchil* would be seized by those who have claims against the Company, but since Mr. Murphy arrived a better feeling prevails, and the employes will continue until they can hear from New-Orleans. Messrs. Harrison & Smith are the only persons in Minititlan who continue at work for the Company, and they express their intention to "hang on until the last gun is fired." Passengers who come across the Isthmus express themselves as much pleased with the route, notwithstanding some unnecessary detentions. With proper management, every person whom I have heard refer to the subject, says that the California mails can be easily delivered in New-Orleans by this route in thirteen days.

The schooner *Suffolk* is the only vessel now here and she leaves soon for Vera Cruz and New-Orleans. Quite a number of persons leave here by this steamer, and you will hear some hard stories about this place and the Company. It will be well, however, to receive them with considerable allowance.

The weather here is fine. You will hardly credit the statement, that while you in New-York are sweltering in a temperature of 90° in the shade, the thermometer here averages only 89° out of doors. The sun, however is obscured much of the time at this season, which greatly tempers the heat. Little rain falls during the day, the evenings and night are quite cool, and one sleeps very comfortably after retiring and drawing down his mosquito-bar. I have never experienced one such hot, close, breathless nights here as was common during a three years' residence in Richmond, Va.

There have been a few cases of small-pox here, but no new ones reported for several days past.

We have a weekly mail from Vera Cruz and as there is no particular Postmaster the contents of the mail-bag are turned out upon a table under the window at the office, when each one examines the letters for himself, and takes whatever is for him, paying 25 cents for each one from the States.

Col. Bruno Natzmer, one of Walker's aids, has been here since April. He came from California, and appears to be waiting for something to turn up. He was to leave on this steamer for New-Orleans, but has, I believe, reconsidered his intention.

The 24th of June, St. John's day, and the 29th, which is consecrated to St. Peter, were celebrated here with great spirit, in the peculiar manner of the country. Two of the principal features of these pious anniversaries were horse-racing and chicken-snatching. The first of these, Yankees understand pretty well, but as the other is peculiar to this locality, I will describe it. A rope is stretched across the street just above the heads of the horsemen who are to contend for the prize, and to this is tied by the legs a live chicken. At a word given all start at full speed, and the one who catches the chicken's head and *pulls it off* is declared the winner, provided, again, that he succeeds in throwing the said chicken's head into some neighboring house before he is overtaken by either of the others. The house into which the chicken's head is thus thrown, must prepare for a *fandango*. This is the custom, and there is no escape from it; and this generally concludes the festivities of the day, or rather of the night. The women of the house and the neighbors immediately put on their holiday rig, tuck up their hair, sticking in a large ornamental comb, and they are then ready for the dance. This is done by small parties, generally by four at a time. A platform of rough boards is laid on the earthern floor, about four feet square, and upon this small space four girls will dance with perfect ease, going through the set without interfering with each other. Of course hoop-skirts are not admissible in such a small space, and are not worn by the ladies here except in a very few cases. The dresses of the more aristocratic families are often very handsome, and from the great amount of needle and lace-work bestowed upon them, must be expensive. The combs worn by the ladies on public occasions are of gold, and are sometimes valued as high as sixty dollars.

Thomas Marshal, of Cork, Ireland, a carman, who by his industry had accumulated considerable property, died here a few days since. He willed his property to a lady in Ireland whom he was to marry. Hard work and exposure were the predisposing cause of his disease.

There are two billiard saloons and one ten-pin alley here, but as there is no money in circulation they are poor property.

The *Webb* is about departing, and I must close.

ADIOS.

From Tehuantepec.

THE RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY.

A letter from Tehuantepec, in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, says:

> "Mr. Murphy's survey of Huatulco has demonstrated the entire practicability of that port for a coaling and water station; but the most interesting feature in this exploration of the Pacific coast of Mexico, is the discovery of the ruins of an ancient city within a few miles of the sea. The surveying party have brought back a large number of terra-cotta idols, musical instruments, silver rings, *basso relievos*, &c., all of which indicate an advanced condition of civilization among the aboriginal people of Mexico. Mr. Murphy's opinion is that the ruins are Toltecan, and probably cover an epoch anterior to the Aztec invasion and conquest. It is his intention to present these antiquities to some of the scientific societies in the United States and, perhaps, make these quaint discoveries the theme of a series of lectures.
>
> In a political point of view, matters on the isthmus remain very much in statu quo. A few days since three military executions occurred opposite Tehuantepec, and a poor woman received an hundred lashes on suspicion of being a spy for the Church party. The Juchitecos who now garrison Tehuantepec are ruining the cause of Juarez by their insatiable cruelty. They indulge in the wildest excesses, and their brutal treatment of the poor devils who happen to fall into their hands makes them hateful to us who wish well to the Liberal cause. One thing is quite certain, no one on the isthmus would regret for a single moment to see Juchitan burned and sacked.
>
> The general health of the country is good, and the rainy season has set in with unusual vigor.

Later from Yucatan—Another Revolutionary Movement.

By the Mexican schooner *Brillante*, Capt. [illegible]piola, arrived this morning, we have advices from Campeachy, Yucatan, to the 27th ultimo, and [illegible] the 1st instant. The news is important. Ex-Governor Barrera, leader of the Reactionary Party, has descended from the mountains at the head of some [illegible] men, there collected, and openly proclaimed a revolution at Jopelchen, in the Department of Campeachy. The news reached Campeachy and Merida on the 20th, or rather that is the date of Barrera's [illegible] mation, when all the available troops of the State were at once put in motion. Subsequent accounts state that the revolutionists met with but little [illegible] sympathy from the people; and still later the news reached Campeachy that Barrera himself, with Don Manuel Castellanos, had fallen into the hands of a guerilla party. His troops, however, do not appear to have dispersed, nor does any attack appear to have been made upon them.

There were rumors current, also, of similar movements in other portions of the State, from which it is inferred that the rebellion was general. The [illegible] action of Governor Irigoyen, however, had [illegible] frustrated their plans that no combined movement seems yet to have been made.

The Spanish steamer *Marques de la Habana* was to leave Sisal for that port on the 3d instant, and will probably bring fuller accounts of the affair.

THE DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.

Interesting Biographical Memoranda.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOSTON BAR.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* of yesterday has an interesting sketch of the life of Rufus Choate. After a brief summary of the principal events in Mr. Choate's career, the *Atlas and Bee* gives some particulars which have not been published elsewhere. The article is probably from the pen of Col. Schouler:

"Thus far, we have given the mere outline of Mr. Choate's public and professional life. The article in the *Encyclopædia*, from which we get most of the above dates, is given in the Boston *Courier* of last evening, without credit, and it appears in editorial type, as though it had been purposely prepared for that paper. The paper in the *Encyclopedia* was prepared by Mr. Hillard, and we are surprised, in reading it, that the last great public position which Mr. Choate held, namely, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, is not mentioned at all in the article, although Mr. Hilliard, as well as ourself, was elected on the same ticket with him, and served with him in that distinguished body. Mr. Choate will be known, hereafter, more for his legal ability than for his success as a statesman or a politician. Although he made several very able speeches while in Congress, upon the Tariff, the Oregon, and other questions, still they had not that freshness and popular order which marked his great speeches at the Bar, or on the hustings. Mr. Choate had a difficult part to perform when in the Senate, during the Tyler Administration.

The Whig Party, of which he was a member, was divided. A small portion sided with Mr. Tyler and Mr. Webster, who was Secretary of State, but the great bulk of the party opposed Tyler and Mr. Webster, and took sides with Mr. Clay. The great Kentuckian attempted once to brow-beat Mr. Choate in the Senate, and his friends gave him great credit for it, though in our judgment it was a very unparliamentary proceeding, and did Mr. Clay no credit. Many will recollect Mr. Choate's remarkable address before the New-England Society of New York, in the course of which he said that the Puritans came to this country 'to found a Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King.' This remark led to a controversy at the dinner table between Dr. Wainwright, afterwards Episcopal Bishop of New-York, and Dr. Potts of the same City. The former undertook to prove that there could not be a Church without a Bishop, which was controverted by Dr. Potts, and a long newspaper war ensued, in which, like all religious controversies of the kind, both parties gained a victory.

Mr. Choate was the most successful advocate at the Bar we have ever known. The court-room was his proper forum, and a jury of twelve men his proper audience. There he reigned supreme. Every one will remember his celebrated defence of Tirrel, for murder, in this city, in which he made the jury believe that when Tirrel committed the double crime of murder and arson he was laboring under the delusion of somnambulism. In a cause in which Mr. Choate felt a warm and heartfelt interest, he was unapproachable. He took a decided interest in the election of Gen. Taylor, and the best speeches he ever made on the stump were made in that memorable campaign. Who that had the pleasure of hearing his speech before the Whig State Convention at Worcester, in that year; and his still greater speech in behalf of Gen. Taylor, in Faneuil Hall, a few weeks subsequent thereto; his description of the battle of Buena Vista, and his sketch of Old Zack in command at that memorable fight, will ever forget it? The crowded thousands in old Faneuil Hall were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Although the *Encyclopedia* does not mention the fact, yet Mr. Choate was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor, in which he voted all the way through for Mr. Webster. When, at length, Gen. Taylor received the nomination, and Judge Allen of Worcester, and Gen. Wilson, his colleague, arose and protested against the nomination, and thereupon withdrew from the Convention, a universal shout was made for Mr. Choate; but he made no response. He had previously left the Convention for Boston. Great was the disappointment of every one, and Mr. Choate never had a better opportunity to make one of the best speeches he had ever made in his life—one which would have been republished in every Whig paper in the Union.

Again, the *Encyclopedia* does not mention the fact that Mr. Choate was a delegate at large from Massachusetts to the Baltimore Convention of 1852, at which, after eight days' balloting, Gen. Scott received the nomination. The competitors against the old hero were Mr. Fillmore, then President, and Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State. Mr. Choate was an out-and-out friend of Mr. Webster. After the balloting had proceeded two days, it was felt desirable on the part of the friends of Mr. Webster that the Fillmore and Scott columns should be broken, and Mr. Choate was selected to make the attempt. We shall never forget the excitement which was felt, and the attention that was given when Mr. Choate arose and addressed the President. All eyes were upon him. The reporters took up their pencils and laid before them their paper. Mr. Choate proceeded, and made one of the most eloquent arguments in favor of the nomination of Mr. Webster that ever fell from human lips.

In order to carry the Fillmore Southern vote over to Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate carried his argument too far. He claimed for Mr. Webster the honor of carrying through Congress the compromise measures of 1850. This vexed the Western men, and awakened the ire of the Southern friends of Mr. Clay. Mr. Botts, of Virginia, an enthusiastic friend of Mr. Clay, replied to Mr. Choate, and claimed that to Mr. Clay, and not to Mr. Webster, belonged the honor of carrying through Congress the great measures of compromise; which measures, by the way, nine-tenths of the delegates from the Free States believed were great errors, and which have, in the end, proved so to be. But it was a great scene—one which probably will never be witnessed again in any National Convention. Mr. Choate failed to break the Fillmore line. The South, to a man, stood by the President, and never a vote from that quarter came to Mr. Webster, as we knew there would not be. Mr. Choate's eloquence fell dead, as far as results were concerned; yet it was one of the greatest epochs of his life. Scott received the nomination.

As a member of the Convention of 1853, for the amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Choate was honored and respected. He did not speak often, but when he did speak he commanded the attention of all. His speech—his great speech in favor of an independent Judiciary was admitted by all to be the best speech that was made in that body. We recollect the delivery of it as though it were yesterday. It never was answered and never can be. We doubt whether Mr. Choate ever made a more elegant or more effective speech in his life, and yet even then he was laboring under infirm health, for when he sat down, he had to be led out of the house by friends into the open air to prevent his fainting in his seat, and it was a considerable time before he had sufficient strength to leave the State House and get into a carriage to be conveyed to his home.

Who that heard him on that occasion can ever forget the effect he produced, when standing in that great presence with his finely modulated voice and splendid appearance he described in these words, what a great and good judge should be.

"He must possess the perfect confidence of the community, that he bear not the sword in vain. To be honest, to be no respecter of persons is not yet enough. He must be believed such. I should be glad so far to indulge an old-fashioned and cherished professional sentiment as to say, that I would have something venerable and illustrious to attach to his character and function in the judgment and feelings of the Commonwealth. But if this should be thought a little above or behind the time, I do not fear that I subject myself to the ridicule of any one, when I claim that he be a man towards whom the love, and trust, and affectionate admiration of the people should flow; not a man perching for a Winter and Summer in our Court-houses, and then gone forever; but one to whose benevolent face, and bland and dignified manners, and firm administration of the whole learning of the law, we become accustomed; whom our eyes anxiously, not in vain, explore when we enter the temple of justice; towards whom our attachment and trust grow even with the growth of his own eminent reputation, I would have him one who might look back from the venerable last years of Mansfield or Marshall, and recall such testimonies as these to the great and good judge:

The young men saw me, and hid themselves; and the aged arose and stood up.

The Princes refrained talking, and laid their hands upon their mouths.

When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me.

Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

I put on righteousness and it clothed me. My judgment was a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I searched out.

And I brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth."

"Give," said Mr. Choate, "the community such a judge, and I care little who makes the rest of the Constitution, or what party administers it. It will be a free Government, I know. Let us repose secure under the shade of a learned, impartial and trusted magistracy, and we need no more."

Mr. Choate was one of the household gods of Boston. Everybody loved him, and we doubt whether he has left on earth a personal enemy. He was a gentleman, modest and unassuming, kind-hearted and unpretending. Many of his best things were said in private conversation. His wit was sparkling, like a live fountain; it was, indeed, overflowing. We have never heard that Mr. Choate ever made an unkind or unfeeling remark. He was quick as the lightning's flash at repartee, and seldom ever came off second best. He was a great favorite with Mr. Webster. We recollect when Wyman, the President of the Phenix Bank, was tried in old Concord for embezzlement, Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate and Mr. Dexter were in the case. During the dull stages of it, Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate would amuse themselves in making quotations from classic authors, and puzzle each other with naming the authors.

Mr. Webster said once in our hearing that he regarded Mr. Choate as one of the most remarkable men he had ever known or read of. He could name no one who possessed such a vivid imagination and such a command of language, who was at the same time so close a reasoner and able a logician. The witticisms of Mr. Choate, the good things which he has said at the bar, are among the treasures of the State. People talk of them at the social board and in the private circle. They are quoted as Sidney Smith's and Charley Lamb's good things are; and we hope that some competent biographer of the great New England lawyer will collect them together, and preserve them from decay or loss.

To the family of Mr. Choate his decease is indeed irreparable, but he has left behind him the treasure of a good name, one that is not born to die. He died as one who had labored hard in life, and who, when God called him, followed the summons.

The Bar of Boston, and the members of the Statute Revision Committee convened special meetings on Thursday, to adopt measures of respect to the mem[illegible] Committee as follows:

Mr. [illegible]: As one of the representatives of the County of Essex in this Committee, it may be proper for me to second the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Newburyport. My recollections of the deceased extend, perhaps, over a longer period than those of any other gentleman here. Rufus Choate was born in the town of Essex, within the limits of ancient Ipswich. His family has been held in honor in that part of the State during its whole history; and although its brightest name is now no longer enrolled among the living, it still continues to be represented honorably in an extensive connection. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, and my acquaintance with him dates from the period when, after receiving his degree at that institution, he came to Cambridge as a student at law. He brought with him from Hanover an academic reputation which I do not remember to have been equaled by any young man in my day.

We only have to imagine the aspect he presented, before the mighty and over-tasked workings of his great faculties had worn those deep impressions on his countenance and frame which we have, of late years, looked upon with such sensibility. He was in the bloom of manly and intellectual beauty. In the city of my residence, his unmatched genius reached the fullness of its splendor, and his professional and public reputation expanded to its maturity. As a young man, I participated in the enthusiastic admiration which bore him to these halls and placed him on the floor of Congress. In his magic power and facility of language, in his gorgeous imaginations, his unerring logic, his playful wit, and his classical abundance and refinement of erudition, he was from the first a master of eloquence, and presented a brilliant specimen of genius never surpassed.

The labors of his profession, and the earnestness, zeal and ability with which he devoted his leisure hours to the fountains of intellectual richness, opened by the ancient masters of classical literature, preyed upon his strength and exhausted his physical energies. He left us a few days since, and we hoped that the invigorating breezes of the Atlantic, the refreshing influences of rest from labor, and the recreations and entertainments of foreign travel, would restore him to health and to us.

He has died on a foreign, although not distant shore. But, he did not, I am sure, feel the need of sympathizing hearts, even among the strangers who surrounded his dying hours. I know the people among whom he breathed his last, and I know that they appreciated his claims upon their kindness and admiration. They feel that there has been extinguished in their midst one of the brightest lights of North America and of the civilized world.

The Case of Mr. Seaman, Late Superintendent of Public Printing.—The Washington *Star*, July 13, says:

"Mr. A. G. Seaman appeared before the United States District Court for this District this forenoon, surrendered himself, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the opening of the December Term of the Court, to be tried under the indictment against him, with which the public are familiar. Mr. Wm. Spaulding, painter, is his bondsman. It appears that there is no foundation whatever for the newspaper stories alleging efforts on his part to avoid a trial. It will be recollected that not long since some of the Northern papers alleged that he had gone to Australia, others to Europe, and again others to Pike's Peak. When the Criminal Court for this District decided, not long since, that there was no law authorizing it to take cognizance of the charges against him, presuming the matter at an end he paid a short visit to Texas. On his way back, on reaching Cincinnati, he learned, for the first time, of his indictment, to be tried before the Circuit Court, and immediately hastened direct from Cincinnati to this city, (which he reached two or three days ago,) in order to surrender himself and give the requisite bail. We obtain these particulars from Mr. S. himself."

[Advertisement.]

Fairbanks' Scales.

The following account of Fairbanks' celebrated manufactory of scales, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., is extracted from a long description published in the *Tribune*. The Messrs. Fairbanks are the inventors of the celebrated platform scales which bear their name, and it is said they sell annually to the extent of nearly a million of dollars:

"A Day in a Scale Manufactory.—The division of labor underlying all perfection in the arts necessitates a continual exchange of goods; and the superior accuracy attainable—and as now conducted the diminished labor involved—has induced a still increasing preference for weighing rather than measuring to ascertain the quantities. Scales, more than measures, have become a preliminary necessity in commercial transactions. We import from Western Europe some beautiful scales for druggists' counters, but the great mass of the weighing apparatus employed in this country is manufactured within our limits, and in a style which originated in the American brain, and is as yet introduced, except to a very limited extent, only on the American Continent. The platform scale is indigenous to the hills of northern Vermont, and was invented by Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, in 1830.

A recent journey afforded us the pleasure of a long visit to the Messrs. Fairbanks' manufactory, in S. Johnsbury, Vt.

The weighing apparatus employed until within a quite recent period, and still in use over a great part of the earth's surface, embraces only the equal-beam scales, always represented in the hand of the Goddess of Justice, and the steelyard or graduated weighmaster's beam. The first is still preferred for weighing very small quantities, and the extreme portability of the latter will probably keep it forever in use for certain purposes; but enlarging the size of the equal-beam scales involves considerable labor and delay in handling the heavy "weights," and in both styles considerable trouble is experienced in loading and unloading the goods. The invention of the platform scale commenced a new era, and it is now by no means uncommon to find considerable lengths of railroad track converted into one large scale, on which the operation of weighing is conducted with such facility that a train of loaded cars can be weighed, and the weight of each with its load separately recorded, without stopping its motion. It is only necessary, for this purpose, to disconnect the cars, one by one, from the locomotive, beginning at the rear extremity of the train, before reaching the scale, so that each shall pass at some little distance from its fellow, and then, by quickly moving the poise on the beam while each car is passing, its weight is ascertained with very tolerable accuracy. This cannot be done unless the scale is of considerable length, but it is not unusual to construct these machines 112 feet long. No less than 25 of this class of scales are in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the importance attaching thereto can scarcely be overrated, as it has become customary for dealers to buy and sell by wholesale without other means of ascertaining the quantity. Within the limits of Richmond, a little borough north of Philadelphia, a place almost of no importance except as a dépôt for receiving and shipping coal, there are 26 similar constructions kept continually in order, and in quite frequent employment.

The Messrs. Fairbanks commenced a hemp or flax manufacturing business in their native town in 1829 or '30, and devised the platform scale as a means of facilitating their operations. The invention of the machine—the first grand idea, which has resulted in enriching themselves and blessing to a limited extent almost every branch of human industry—was but a simple step; the next necessity, the perfection of the manufacture, has required a space of time extending nearly down to the present period, and is, in fact, still actively progressing. There is no business worthy of New-England but will afford employment for all the skill and care which can be commanded; but the scale manufacture seems in an especial degree to require experienced and intellectual labor. The 350 workmen employed in the scale manufactory at St. Johnsbury are unequaled by any like number of operatives collected together in the world.

The success of this establishment goes far to solve some of the great problems connected with the relations of capital to labor, and to refute the idea that the workman must necessarily be either degraded or uneasy in his situation. This concern is furthermore the only one within our knowledge where the operatives have invented improvements which have been adopted and liberally paid for by the proprietors, without in the least degree impairing the perfect good feeling existing between them. Many of the workmen have been employed in the establishment from a period little subsequent to the erection of its first building—a structure which has since been surrounded by quite an extensive group.

The works are located on a small but never-failing stream, about half a mile from the dépôt. Labor-saving machinery, and all the appliances and processes which long years of study can develop, are employed to facilitate the work.

Straight edges and gauges with most accurate surfaces are constructed for each part of every scale, and in theory every part of one scale should be able to serve in every scale of that size.

The system which is availed of throughout is of the most perfect character, the "individual responsibility" doctrine being so fully carried out that the name or initials of the "sealer" is stamped on the working parts of each scale, large or small. Any derangement or inaccuracy subsequently discovered in a Fairbanks' scale recurs directly to the workman, who is frequently anxious to assume on his own shoulders the expense even of traveling to the locality to vindicate his reputation or to remedy the evil. This establishment has done much, directly as well as indirectly, to harmonize the official standards of weight of the different cities and States. Up to a quite recent period, the standard one, two and three pound weights in different parts of our country failed, not only to agree with the corresponding weights at a distant point, but in many cases failed to agree with each other in the proper ratio. The official standard weights of Louisville, Ky., were materially changed as a consequence of investigations by these parties, as also were those of Baltimore, Md., the error in the latter case having been proved to be as great as 3 or 4 per cent.

The qualities required and difficult of attainment in a compound scale are these: It must turn perfectly easy, without inclining toward the extremes of its travel; the indications must be precisely alike, whether the load be mounted on one part or another of the platform, and it must retain this degree of accuracy until the scale is worn out.

The firm embraces five individuals, all closely related: Erastus Fairbanks, the senior partner, formerly Governor of the State; Thaddeus Fairbanks, to whom is due the original invention and much of the later progress; and Charles, Horace and Franklin Fairbanks, sons of the Ex-Governor.

All classes of scales are now manufactured by this concern. The proprietors have turned their attention for many years exclusively to the production of perfect weighing machines, and an almost unexampled degree of success has attended their yet unremitted efforts."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—While cancerous, scrofulous and eruptive diseases are being eradicated by the powerful action of the Ointment, the Pills will be found useful in carrying off inward impurities. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great Reduction!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all *summer stock*.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on those figures.

This will afford a great opportunity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashionable summer clothing at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of boys' and children's clothing.

The warm season is only beginning.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Binninger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. Binninger & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

When a delicately chiseled piece of sculpture becomes defaced, how it is regretted! How much more is it to be deplored when the form of man becomes deformed by loathsome disease.

By following the counsel of Dr. H. A. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, the serious consequences resulting from these direful visitations may be prevented. Hours for private and confidential consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfect Wizard!—That man Wyman—Professor Wyman, ventriloquist, natural philosopher, necromancer, &c., is nothing else. What crowds he delights every afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an Illustrated Circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Fire in Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 3, 1859.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., 629 Chestnut-st., Phil.

Gents: On the night of the 30th and morning of 31st May, a fire broke out in this place, originating in my store, and consuming sixteen buildings in its ravages. The Safe of your manufacture, purchased from you a short time ago, was in the hottest part of the fire for upwards of 6 hours, and was red hot for a long time. I take great pleasure in informing you that my books, papers, &c., have since been taken from the Safe in a good state of preservation. I shall purchase another of your Safes as soon as I become located. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT WILSON.

FIRE AT KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., June 1, 1859.

S. C. Herring & Co.—Gents: On the 16th ultimo, during the great fire at this place, our store was entirely destroyed. We had one of your Safes, but moved the books and papers, except one small book, which, on opening the safe, after being in the ruins eighteen hours, in a heat that melted the brass plates and knobs, we found in a good state of preservation, without any injury, save that caused to the binding by steam. We are so well pleased with your Safe, that we shall procure another as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,

C. & E. HOWE.

The HERRING'S SAFE was the only Safe that proved to be perfectly fire-proof at the late great fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and also at the late fire at Key West, Florida.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock; sole manufacturers of Crygier's Patent Changeable Powder-proof Lock, without Key or Keyhole.

Also, sole proprietors of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

☞ The above Safe and Locks both received separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, in 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-4.

Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisir's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

The Bed of Beds.

Is TOLMAN'S Self ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress combined, with self acting valves
FOR VENTILATION.

The most comfortable and economical bed ever used. Every person, especially purchasers, should see it. We have certificates of the highest character from hundreds who have used them.

No. 289 Canal st., corner of Broadway.

Those who go for Style and Economy in price must call on SCOTT & BACKMAN. They'll show you something nice. Their Hats are always finished; the price is always low. In short, to end my story, their Hats are "all the go." SCOTT & BACKMAN, No. 148 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at

OSBORN, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

3,000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at

DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5,000 Vests

For $1 each, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Kerosene Oils.

A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.

AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Zephyr Merino Under-garments for the million, at McLAUGHLIN'S Custom Shirt Emporium, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure and warranted to fit.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—Zephyr Undershirts, Linen and New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, s. w. corner 8th av. and 28th st. Nothing but the purest medicines dispensed at this establishment. Soda and Congress Water.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.—At ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, a good Photograph can be had for $1; Ambrotypes for 50 cents. Recollect, at ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

Young Men about Selecting a Pursuit, and anxious to avoid mistake, should secure a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS'. No. 308 Broadway, to learn their defects, talents and proper occupation.

Remnant Lots Summer Scarfs, Fancy Cravats and Neckties, retailed at half price.

PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The English and American Printing-House Squares Contrasted!—Our Mr. BAKER, who is now traveling in Europe, visiting all the principal Type Foundries, Printing and Publishing Houses, with especial reference to improvements in Typography, writes from London:

"I lately went to the English Printing-House Square, and found it to be a small, dark gloomy, out-of-the-way place, as far inferior to our wide, open, public, and splendid square, as the English are in their Printing Presses and Machinery, compared with ours. The London Printers are astonished to know that we have so noble a place devoted to Printing, and are very much pleased with our "Steam Press," containing views of the Square, and its neighborhood." The new building of the NEW-YORK TIMES justly excites their admiration; they have nothing approaching it here. In fact, they are behind us in everything, and in nothing more than in their Printing-Houses—'Printing-House Square,' especially.

As our "Printing-House Square" is thus becoming so well known abroad, we propose to make its features still more familiar in every part of the United States, and will furnish, without charge, fine Electrotype Engravings of the Square to Newspaper Publishers who desire to give their readers a View and Description of this most prominent Printing locality in the world. The Electrotype Cut referred to, will be sent, upon application, to any part of the country. Copies of "The Steam Press" will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of a three cent postage stamp. Address

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers &c.,
Printing-House Square, New-York.

Lillie's Patent

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

15,000 Straw Hats from which a Selection can be made for $1 00, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Roosevelt—Jackson.—At Poughkeepsie on Thursday, July 14, by the Rev. Washington Roosevelt, Charles H. Roosevelt, Esq., Attorney and Counselor at Law, Rochelle, N. Y., to Annie J., daughter of Joseph H. Jackson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Hill.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 15, Emma, the youngest daughter of John and Jane Hill, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 137 Christopher-st.

Mahaney.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 15, Thomas Mahaney, Esq.

Due notice of funeral will be given on Monday, 18th.

Hobby.—In this City on Thursday, July 14, of hasty consumption, Samuel S. Hobby, in the 53d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

Taylor.—In this City, on Friday, July 15, Hannah R., wife of James M. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 333 West 22d st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken, on Monday morning, to New-Jersey, for interment.

Mulligan.—In this City, on Thursday, July 14, Catharine Roberts, wife of the Rev. John Mulligan, in the 6_d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th st., at 9 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning, without further invitation.

Philips.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 14, in the 53d year of her age Mrs. Margaret Philips, relict of the late William Philips.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 201 West 16th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Whiting.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 13, Amanda Louisa, wife of Francis H. N. Whiting, aged 36 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Crawford.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 13, Anna, wife of Andrew Crawford, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 125th st., near 6th av., on Sunday, July 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Brady.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, Anne Augusta, the beloved wife of Frederic A. Brady, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 293 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

Wheeler.—At North Stonington, Conn., on Friday, July 15, after a lingering illness, which he bore with a Christian fortitude, Charles H. Wheeler, in the 27th year of his age, son of Dudley R. Wheeler, Esq.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, as above, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 387, July 15, 1859.

10, 65, 40, 1, 28, 60, 56, 76, 2, 62, 77, 73, 59.

Class No. 388, July 15, 1859.

58, 44, 50, 14, 53, 10, 41, 59, 49, 74, 52, 11, 43.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No 384, Extra, July 14, 1859.

50, 6, 11, 52, 54, 64, 28, 74, 70, 45, 4, 7.

Class No. 385, July 15, 1859.

40, 18, 8, 22, 23, 7, 44, 55, 47, 37, 54, 39.

Class No. 386, Extra, July 15, 1859.

[Not Received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich st.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the original
"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"
And is now known all over the World as the
ONLY PERMANENT BLOOD PURIFIER
and
EXTERMINATOR OF DISEASE.

For Scrofulous Affections, Bilious Eruptions of the Skin, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Summer Complaint or Dysentery

IT STANDS UNRIVALED

as a sure and unfailing cure, as well as for any other disease or malady arising from

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which will do you any good. DO NOT allow yourself to be induced to USE ANY OTHER. Only the genuine has

"DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,"

Certificate on the wrapper of each bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, New-York.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Safe Night-Latches and Locks for front doors.

Best heavy silver-plated Door-Knobs, Name and Number Plates.

Porcelain and Glass Door-Knobs in great variety; Plated and Brass Door-Chains.

The Lock guard; a perfect security against burglars.

Agent for Boch, Porcelain Goods, Cream Jugs, Pitchers, &c. Wholesale and retail. For sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.—BIDS WILL be received by the undersigned until 20th July for express privileges on board steamships *Yorktown*, *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, running three times a week between New-York, Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, at which points they connect with railroads running southwest, and extending as far West as Memphis, Tenn. This route is regarded as one of the most important and valuable in the United States. Full particulars will be furnished on application at our office.

LUDLAM & HEINCKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

LOVE. [L'AMOUR.] LOVE.

NO EXPURGATIONS.

The discoveries that have been made during the last half century, in regard to the physiology of woman, the author has turned to the purpose of his work, with stirring earnestness and eloquence. Hence I have thought it judicious to render it without expurgation, and as nearly as possible in Michelet's own forms of expression. —*Extract from Translator's Preface.*

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HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT Lodge No. 35 are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Thomas Juggins; his remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.
SAMUEL J. HELLINGS, N. G.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, dépôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOMmended and trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of neat appearance, capable in her kitchen, can wash and iron to please the most particular, and will study to be obedient to her employers' wishes; desires to make a permanent home with a family wanting such a servant at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY WELL RECOMmended German girls, (sisters,) situations in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; good City reference. Also, by a good chambermaid, who can do plain sewing and see to children. Apply at No. 223½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH young woman, a situation as thorough cook; understands meats, jellies, soups, dessert, cream, pastry, pies, pudding, fish and fowl; suitable for Summer hotel or private family. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY HEALTHY, NEAT GIRL, a situation as wet nurse; her infant is ten days old; she has a fine breast of milk; can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, and moral conduct. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to go into the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 250 East 10th-st, three doors from 1st-av. for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an excellent servant, as chambermaid and waitress. She may be seen for three days at No. 48 West 17th-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

A GERMAN COOK AND A GERMAN chambermaid or laundress, with a few carefully selected servants are now disengaged, at BOOKHAM'S only office No. 59 East 13th-st., 3 doors west of Broadway.

MALES.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO JOBBERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS. —A situation is wanted by a middle-aged man, who has had a number of years' experience in his own retail store in this City. Address INDUSTRY, Metropolitan Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; IS a single man and thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City recommendation from gentlemen whom he has lived with, as to character and capacity; has no objection to any part of the country; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, R. M., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man a situation to work on a farm and make himself generally useful; both have good reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, OF the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, a situation as groom and coachman. Also, an Englishman, recently landed, a situation as gardener in city or country; are both persons of high respectability, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single man who understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country or to travel, or to make himself useful. Address left to J. H., Box No. 205, *Times Office*, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a English Protestant man in the above capacity; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen at No. 59 East 13th-st., three doors from Broadway, from 10 to 3, till the end of this week. Address J. C., COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a steady driver; understands the management and care of horses; is a good gardener; can milk; is a hard-worker; neat and handy, and willing to make himself useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, by one that understands the care of horses; would assist in a garden; can produce the best of reference; would prefer the country. Address C. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., *Courier and Enquirer* Office,

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FRENCHMEN, who speak English; they are willing to go on a farm and to do any kind of work. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address P. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in a store or hotel; has good City reference. Address, for two days, PORTER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant German or American girl, as cook, washer and ironer; none need apply except such as can bring good reference from those with whom they have lived. Call at No. 287 2d av.

WANTED—AUGUST 1ST, IN THE FAMILY OF AN Episcopal Clergyman, in Brooklyn, a Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended, wages $6. Apply at No. 218 Dean-st., on Tuesday, July 19, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin square.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESWOMAN, well acquainted with Broadway small ware and dress trimming trade. Address, with references, JOHN MORRISON & SON, No. 383 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS store. None need apply without experience and the best City reference, as to character, &c. Call this day at No. 71 8th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID IN a private family. Apply, with references, to No. 165 Fulton-st., up stairs, before 4 P. M.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN WRITE A good hand and come well recommended, may apply at No. 90 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER, ON THE BANKS of Hudson River. Apply No. 65 Chatham st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTablished Daguerreotype Gallery, with all the latest improvements, situated in a flourishing village on the Hudson River, a short distance from New-York. This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the business, as there is a fine run of custom, and the gallery has been established thirteen years. Sold on account of the ill-health of the proprietor. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. MACKELLAR, *National Police Gazette* Office, No. 3 Tryon-row.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER, with from $700 to $1,000, in a well established Blank-book Manufactory, favorably located in a growing Western city, having good railway connections East and West. Any practical man, having the above amount of capital to invest will find this an advantageous opening. Particulars can be ascertained on application to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the bindery nicely filled up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars and price apply at No. 138 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE WELL-established yard Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Cherry st., between Clinton and Jefferson sts., with lease and fixtures, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. The yard has a good run of customers, and is doing a good business, is only sold for want of time to attend to it. For terms, &c., apply to N. L. BENNET, on the premises.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his rooms Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS habits and experience, and who can command from $5,000 to $6,000, a salaried position in some manufacturing or other establishment, to the interests of which he would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARTNER IN the Coal trade, with a cash capital of $5,000. Location on a thoroughfare. Considered one of the best in the City. Sales mostly for cash. Satisfactory details on interview. Address real name, COAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE PATENT-RIGHT for the United States, of a newly-invented apparatus, superior for medical and family use. The simplest and most useful article ever invented.
J. R. PALMENBERG, No. 269 Canal-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two-story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 505 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29.) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: all the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.: each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE STORY AND attic brick house, No. 205 West 28th-st., 25 feet front, in fine order, with part of the furniture, if desired. Possession immediately. JOHN MARTINE, No. 213 West 28th-st.

SOME OF THE FINEST BUILDING SITES in Westchester County, in from one to twenty acres, are for sale; small payments will be received from those who will engage to put up a good house. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York; has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 9½ and 4½ o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN BROADWAY, A spacious private house, in the immediate vicinity of the New-York Hotel. Possession immediately or in September. Address F. M. Y., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

OAKLAND, NEAR BRYAN TOWN,
CHARLES COUNTY, Md., June 30, 1859.

NOTICE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST, PRETTIEST, and best tobacco, corn and wheat farms in Charles County, for sale. It contains 1,000 acres, with everything on it one needs. It is in a delightful and refined neighborhood, notoriously healthy, with churches and schools around to please. Any one wishing to buy such a farm could not be otherwise than pleased with his choice of this. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber by mail, directing Bryan Town, Charles County, Md.
ALFRED W. GARDINER.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $160 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14 000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF THIRTY acres, three minutes' walk from the Dépôt, five miles from Elizabeth, N. J. Plenty of fruit, healthy, near churches, stores, schools, &c. Price $4,000 for farm and contents, including good house and out-buildings, horse, carriage, cows, fowls, plows, crops on the ground, &c. Part can be left on mortgage, if desired. Possession immediately. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FARM OF FROM 40 to 75 acres of good land, with large modern-built house, necessary outbuildings; also a small cottage required on the premises, at a convenient distance from New-York; situation must be healthy and desirable, with shade trees, good fruit and water. Address P. N., Box No. 1,858 Post-office.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $10 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLEhorse for sale; owner going to Europe; unexceptionable in all respects; six years old; color iron gray; half Arab; carries a lady; price $300. Apply to W. M. NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A beautiful country residence about 10 minutes' ride from the dépôt, with 17 or 32 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees of choice kinds, with the stock, utensils, carriages, &c. The house and outbuildings are good. Apply on the premises to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 773 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground; the Summer residence of the late John R. Peters; pleasantly located, convenient to the Springs and hotels, and immediate possession given; seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, Saratoga, or GEORGE C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO LET—A STONE COTTAGE AT EAST CHESter, N. Y., 16 miles from New-York City, and 1½ from Mount Vernon dépôt of New Haven Railroad; will be rented until the 1st of April, or for less time. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Episcopal Church, East Chester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat an hour's ride from South Ferry, consisting of house, barns, &c., with 1½ acres of land, covered with fruit and forest trees. Terms moderate. Apply to J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, in a first class neighborhood, by a small family, between 20th and 32d streets, from Broadway to 8th-av. References as to respectability will be given and required, of the best character. Address, stating terms, JAMES, No. 20 South st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 6th avs., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price, $12,000 to $15,000. If a basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office,

HOUSE WANTED—BELOW FORTIETH-ST.; cottage preferred; rent not over $400. Address Box No. 15 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present.
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JAMES OWEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

FIN[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE,
GREAT BRITAIN,
IRELAND,
HOLLAND,
BELGIUM,
SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,
SWITZERLAND,
ITALY,
GERMANY,
RUSSIA,
SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS,
CAIRO,
CONSTANTINOPLE,
BEYROUT,
ALEXANDRIA,
JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TREASURY BILLS.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to receive deposits of Gold Coins to a limited extent, in exchange for Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of Five and a half (5½) Per Cent. per annum.

They will be issued payable to the order of the Depositor, in notes of $1,000, $500 and $100 each, at his option, redeemable after one year, and receivable at any time for public dues. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DIVIDEND.
THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st of January last, and a pro rata dividend on the stock paid subsequent to said date, out of the net profits the past six months, (two per cent. of said profits having first been placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund.) Dividends payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—AFTER PLACING TWO PER CENT. of the net profits to the credit of the Contingent Fund, the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. of the profits for the six months ending June 30, on all stock paid prior to the 1st January last, and a pro rata dividend on all subsequent payments on account of stock. Dividends payable on and after July 15. Stockholders residing in New York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET, JULY 12, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 18th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for, will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. H. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER. H. TITUS, Prest.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual *Semi-annual interest* on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of *Six per Cent.* per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and *Five per Cent.* over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY July 18th. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, Prest.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS—No. 516 Broadway.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 1, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 18th inst. Interest will be credited as principal. Depositors will leave their pass books to be written up in July and January. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
July 14, 1859.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, on the first mortgage bonds will be paid on the first day of August next, at the office of the Receiver in Portsmouth, Ohio, with exchange and interest thereon up to that day, no interest to be allowed after that day. Holders will deposit their coupons with Mr. LANIER, the trustee, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., who will forward the same for collection.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—No. 429 CAnal st., corner of Varick. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under. All deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLAMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, NOW CALLED ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Bonds of the above Companies are hereby notified that the Committee of Nine will receive, at the Office of WM. HOGE & CO., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the Assessments on the several class of Bondholders, agreeable to the resolutions adopted at the Bondholders' meeting, on the 6th inst.
WILLIAM HOGE, Chairman.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend sixth semi-annual.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has been declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst.
By order, JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors for the last three and six months, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable August 1 next, at the office of the company, No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The transfer books will be closed after the 16th instant until day of payment inclusive.—Dated July 13, 1859.
C. W. BETTS, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITors of Jeromus J. Johnson are hereby notified to present their demands to the assignees, at the office of David Thurston, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.
DAVID THURSTON, } Assignees.
JNO. S LEFFERTS,

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New York Building,) New York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY. —The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.
This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, JULY 13.—Under the provisions of the By-Laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an Interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARBER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 25th of July inst., at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JULY 9, 1859.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., from the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.)—A surplus dividend of Twenty (20) per Cent. has been declared to the stockholders of this Company, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st.—New-York, July 13th, 1859.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

$3.000 TO $5,000 TO INVEST IN SOME respectable business now established, by a party experienced in business generally; would prefer a partnership; reference given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

$1.500 OR $2,000.—I DESIRE TO BORROW this amount on real estate, worth $20,000, in this City. Address C M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office. A fair allowance will be paid to the party procuring it.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,000 IMMEDIATELY, on good Brooklyn property. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, AT THE best market rates, by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1859	905,681 54
LIABILITIES	16,514 37

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September, to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1859.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on advantageous terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.

At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:
HENRY GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
HANSON K. CORNING,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,
THOMAS MONAHAN,
ALBERT WARD,
CHARLES EASTON,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,
THOMAS SCOTT,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
WM. A. SALE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DANIEL G. BACON,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
JOSHUA L. POPE,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HENRY DAVIS,
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
ELISHA E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM H. CARY,
THOMAS S. NELSON,
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
LOTHROP L. STURGES,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
EMERY THAYER,
ZALMON TAYLOR,
BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000,

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. K. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. B. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A SPOTTED SIX YEAR OLD COW, SHORT horns, in the vicinity of East River, near Peckslip on Thursday. $5 reward will be given if returned to ABRAHAM BLACK, No. 92 Stadt-st., Williamsburgh or information sent there.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIESMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT LUNGS AND CHEST
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.,
BARNES & PARK
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.
McKESSON & ROBBINS
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F. C. WELLS & CO.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' — ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

WHEN A DELICATELY CHISELED piece of sculpture becomes defaced, how it is regretted! How much more is it to be deplored when the form of man becomes deformed by loathsome disease.
By following the counsel of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New York, the serious consequences resulting from these direful visitations may be prevented. Hours for private and confidential consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINCIPLED scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution, it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED Baths still remain at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.—the only original Baths in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, eruptions of the skin, mercurial diseases, colds, fevers, gout, &c. Personally attended to by A. L. TIMOLAT.

MEDICAL.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 863 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c. Consignments solicited.
MONDAY, July 18,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On the premises, No. 64 Nassau st.
RECEIVER'S SALE—By order of the Supreme Court—The entire stock of stationery of Rich & Loutrel, consisting of fine letter paper, assorted; flat cap, copying and notarial seal presses, blank books, envelopes, writing and copying inks, black and red; backgammon boards, chessmen, fancy inks, gold pens and pencils, writing desks—in all a most complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, together with the fixtures on the premises, and the lease of the store and two basements three years from May 1, 1859. Also, the complete fixtures of a blank book bindery. Particulars at sale. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—costly rosewood piano-forte, superbly carved, double round, pearl keys, rich carved legs; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; heavy French plate mantel and pier mirrors, &c., &c. THIS DAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. all the costly furniture contained therein, consisting in part of two rosewood pianofortes, elegant parlor suites, etageres, centre and other tables, lace curtains large mirrors, oil-paintings, sofas, lounges, sofa bed, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, carpets, clocks, china ware, silver ware, cut glass ware, cutlery, tea and dining tables. Also, a large quantity of other valuable furniture. Sale positive.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in plush, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, office furniture, desks, stools, copying presses, writing table, dining-room chairs, bookrack, gas chandeliers, hall chandeliers, &c.; mattresses, counters, &c.; also, an invoice of sewing machines. Immediately after the sales of furniture a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., mortgage sale of a large stock of rosewood, black walnut and oak furniture, in muslin, consisting of splendid rosewood parlor suites, rockers, reception, hall and easy chairs; dining-room suites, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, oak and rosewood sideboards, marble top centre-tables, &c.
DAVID C. MEALIO,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, gilt-frame pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH, Cornwall, Cold Spring and West Point. Tickets to go and return, 75 cents. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY morning at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY—LANDING AT RIVERDALE, Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, 22d and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st. Pier, at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE—STOPPING at Strattonport, White Stone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The steamboat GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st., every fair SUNDAY, at 8.30 A. M., landing at Delancey-st., 10th-st., and 26th st. To Excursionists—the GEO. LAW leaves Catharine st. every morning at 8:30 A. M. for North Port and the above places.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.— Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM two to three and one half inch shafting, with couplings, pulleys and belting to correspond. Can be had by application to the subscriber.
THOMAS PALMER, No. 75 Duane st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
12:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5 45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.— Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.
The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.
Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.
Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.
The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, JR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROPOSALS for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August, 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places.

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	28 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA on SATURDAY, July 20.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

EXCURSIONS.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY FOR 25 CENTS. —Sunday excursion to Flushing, Newtown, Winfield, and Calvary Cemetery. The New-York and Flushing cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th st. Ferry, on Sunday, at 9. 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7, for the above places. Returning, will leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6½, stopping at all the way stations. Excursion tickets to Flushing and Newtown, and return, 25 cents.

Fare to the Cemetery	5c	Newtown	15c.
Winfield	10c.	Flushing	20c.

The ferry foot of 34th st., East River, lands at the railroad depôt.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS.—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS. —The fast and commodious sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, July 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and SUNDAY 17; leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, 7 o'clock; Broome-st., 7½ o'clock; Peck-slip, 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ o'clock; and foot of Spring-st., 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH and West Point, landing at Verplanck's Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, by the commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. Ben Ray, on Sunday, July 17, leaving Chambers-st. pier at 7 o'clock, Amos-st. 7¼, 22d st. 7½, and 43d st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 3 o'clock. Fare through and return, by one ticket, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—E. IRA RICHARDS, JOSIAH D. RICHARDS and ABIAL CODDING, Jr., Plaintiffs, against RAPHAEL DE MEZA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on us at our office No. 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from Aug. 12, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.
ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Pl'ffs' Att'ys, No. 98 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1859.
law6wS* ROBINSON BROTHERS.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes. Moses Merick, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of E. G. Merick & Co., and also as a member of the firm of M. Merick & Co. Notice first published the 2d day of July, 1859. Creditors to show cause before the Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 29, 1859.
GRANT & ALLEN,
Attornies for Insolvent, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared to accommodate a few Summer boarders. This hotel is situated 60 miles from New-York, on the south side of the Island, in direct communication with New-York twice each day. Good fishing in both salt and fresh water; boats always in readiness for pleasure or fishing excursions. For particulars, take the cars at 10 A. M. or 3½ P. M., from Atlantic st., Brooklyn, to Medford Station, or address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL.—MRS. ACKERMAN is prepared to receive one or two more families at moderate rates, within ten minutes of New-Hamburgh station, delightfully shaded, generous living, mountain air, bathing, fishing, use of horses, &c. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further information.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt. The house is very pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the river. The accommodations are strictly first class, and the pure mountain air, beautiful drives, with the fine boating and bathing, render it very desirable as a Summer residence. Address MRS. LOUISA HALL, Fishkill landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN WILL be received as boarders, and pupils if desired, on a farm where there are no other children. It is in a healthy and pleasant location, convenient to the City. Terms moderate, and reference of first respectability. They will be received for any period. Address LUCAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOHEGAN LAKE, NEAR Peekskill, is within 1½ hours from New-York. This picturesque Lake in the mountains is unsurpassed for the salubrity of the air. W. JONES, of Mount Pleasant, has four good rooms vacant. Apply to T. Jones, No 516 Broadway, or J. Martens, No. 2 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of home would do well to call on, or address the subscriber, at his residence, situated in a healthy location, about two miles from the village of Glen Cove. Shady walks and pleasant drives. Terms reasonable. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I. Steamers leave three times daily.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY OF four or five persons can be well accommodated with rooms and board in a farmer's family at East Bloomfield, N. J., near railroad depôt, and in a most healthy and pleasant location. Inquire of FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine st., or on the premises.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I.— Distance 20 miles from New-York, by the new steamer *Long Island*, Capt. Augustus Somerindyke; leaves James-slip, E. R., at 4 P. M.; returning, leaves Nostrand House at 7½ A. M.; 1½ hours' sail.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents.
T. POUCHER Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS MAY obtain board at a farm house situated beside a very pleasant river, a short distance from Long Branch; accommodation for fishing, sailing and bathing. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—Several families can obtain good board, moderate; two minutes from depôt. Address ADVERTISER, Morristown, N. J., or inquire at the Ticket office, Morristown, or No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at South Orange, near the depôt, for families or single gentlemen. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

FAMILIES WISHING BOARD IN THE country will find very handsome rooms and an excellent table at Mrs. VANRENSSELEAR'S, on the banks of the river at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depôt. Information of the same can be had at No. 48 Cliff-st.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. —The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, for the Summer months, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families will find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—AND A PLEASANT ROOM, by a young gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders, in the vicinity of East Broadway and Henry-st., above Pike: desire the comforts of a good home where they can be pleasantly situated; they wish to partly furnish their own room. Address EDWARD, Station B, Post-office, Grand-st., near Ridge.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, on the west side of the City, in a pleasant location and near a stage route, either in a private family or where there are very few boarders. Would prefer one or two rooms on second floor. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Must be in every respect first class. References exchanged. Address Box 106, *Times* Office, stating location, rooms, and terms.

A TEACHER HAVING A HEALTHY AND pleasant location one hour from the City, would take a few lads to board during vacation, now commenced. Wanted—a teacher, to take an interest in a school; a good opportunity for a student. Address TEACHER, Box No. 70 New Rochelle Post-office.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated, with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NO. 20 EAST THIRTEENTH st., between 5th-av. and University-place, two parlors suitable for a Physician; also, rooms on the 2d and 3d floors to single gentlemen with or without partial board; good reference given and required.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL— A young gentleman can obtain a neatly furnished bedroom on the 3d floor, with partial board; gas and bath. Price $4 per week. References exchanged. Address R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a family where there are but few boarders, by applying at No. 71 Dean-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL BEDROOM ON the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to suit, with gas, use of bath, &c., at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

PERSONAL.

CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—A HEALTHY male child, one week old, of good parentage, will be given, absolutely, to any satisfactory party, on application to Dr. BENRY, at the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIRTY-SIXTH NIGHT
Of the Sisters
GOUGENHEIM.
GREAT VARIETY NIGHT.
THREE PIECES THIS EVENING.
SATURDAY, July 16, 1859,
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
Mrs. Grumley..........Miss Joey
LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
An Interesting Widow..........Miss Joey
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mrs. Trotter Southdown..........Miss Adelaide
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, July 15 and 16,
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'FLANIGAN..........MR. FLORENCE.
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
ANNIE (with songs and dances)....MRS. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1859,
Will commence with the Drama of the
MARBLE HEART.
THE LOCOMOTIVE DARKEY.
FARE YE WELL LADIES.
To conclude with the Drama, entitled
KATTY O'SHEAL.
Katty O'Sheal..........Miss Maggie Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BENEFIT of A. H. DAVENPORT, SATURDAY, July 16, on which occasion the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered:
Mr and Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ada Clifton, Wood's Minstrels Eph. Horn, D. L. Wambold, C. H. Fox, C. White, Max Irwin and Master Hughes. The beautiful dancers Misses H. Gale, A. Gale, and W. Jackson, and Mr. E. Eddy, will appear in one of the most attractive entertainments of the season.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 16,
Commencing with the beautiful Drama of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
After which, the great CRIB SCENE from the Drama of
TOM AND JERRY,
Followed by the new Pantomime of
THE GREEN SPRITE.
Concluding with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, July 16.
The performance will commence with the drama of
GREEN BUSHES.
Nelly O'Neil....Miss Helen | Miami..........Miss Lucille
Concluding with the Historical Drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.

JONES' WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE
FOR
ONE WEEK, DAY AND NIGHT,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 18, 1859,
Combining the most
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ENSEMBLE
ever presented to the public, with all the attractive features of extraneous entertainment which have rendered
CREMORNE AND VAUXHALL GARDENS, LONDON,
and the
JARDINE MABILE, PARIS,
so justly famous.
MAMMOTH CONCERT ORCHESTRAS,
with many of our best and
MOST FAVORITE SOLOISTS,
as well as numerous
CHORAL SOCIETIES,
Conducted by
ANSCHUTZ, BERGMANN, STOEPEL, GRILL, UNGER, PROX and MAX MARETZEK.
MAMMOTH PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY,
(the programme changed every evening)
from
NEW AND GORGEOUS DESIGNS,
arranged expressly for this Festival, by
JOSEPH G. and ISAAC EDGE, Jr.
In addition to the immense Musical and Pyrotechnic Entertainments, the following attractive Performances will be given, free of charge:
TOURNAIRE'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
including the renowned performers
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, Mlle JOSEPHINE,
Mr. T. NEVILLE, Mr. W. J. SMITH,
Signor FELIX CARLO, Signors WILLIAM and GEORGE CARLO,
and the Infant Wonder of the Age,
THE RENOWNED PETITE FREDERICK,
&c., &c.

CARNIVAL OF MAGIC,
By
CORDOVA, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.
ANTONELLI'S NEAPOLITAN PUNCH AND JUDY.

JERONELLI'S ITALIAN FANTOCCINI OF MARIONETTES.

GREAT ASCENSION ACTS BY THE CARLO FAMILY.

FLIGHT OF BALLOONS.

FOR THE DAILY BALS CHAMPETRE
HIRSCHMAN'S CELEBRATED BAND.
Conducted by Mr. Hirschman, will perform on
THE GRAND PLATFORM FOR DANCING.
There will also be
THREE OTHER DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS
For Dancing, viz:
The Washington Band..........T. G. Atkins.
The Brooklyn Stuart Band..........Stuart.
The Viola d'Amour Band..........Schwartz
At dusk, the ground will be
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED
WITH
CALCIUM LIGHTS,
which will also be placed in all
THE AVENUES AND APPROACHES TO THE GARDEN.
Notwithstanding the immense outlay incurred for the production of
THIS MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,
The price of admission to the whole of the entertainment will be
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The SATELLITE and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD have been chartered expressly to convey visitors to the grounds, who purchase their tickets at the piers,
FREE OF ALL CHARGE.
For Time Table, see future advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT AND EVENING EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON, TO WEST POINT AND THE HIGHLANDS,
BY THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1859.
The Society has engaged for this occasion the elegant and well-known steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, together with a new Excursion Barge, capable of accommodating twelve hundred persons, and the arrangements will be such as to secure the entire comfort of all who join the Excursion.
SEVERAL ARTISTS of first rank have tendered their services, who, together with the CHORUS of the SOCIETY and DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND, will present a Concert of rare excellence, consisting of OVERTURES, PIANO FORTE SOLOS, CHORUSES &c., &c.
Conductor, G. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
The boats will leave the foot of Harrison-st., N River, at 4½ o'clock, touching at YONKERS to receive the friends of the Society, after which the Concert will take place on the passage up the River.
The return passage will be devoted to dancing, &c., under the direction of Dodworth.
There will be no Bar on board the boat. Refreshments of the first-class will be supplied by a popular caterer.
Tickets can be obtained only of the Members of the Society, or of the Secretary, at the store of Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway. Gentlemen's Tickets, $2, and Ladies' Tickets, $1 each.
The Committee pledge themselves that this entertainment shall be of the highest order and in all respects worthy the attention of the friends of the Society.
WILLIAM BELDEN, Secretary.
WILLIAM MARTIN, }
GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, } Committee.
HENRY CAMP, }
C. J. A. WEENDER, }

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.
SACRED CONCERT.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
SUNDAY EVENING, July 17.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON
On Tuesday Evening, July 19.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PROFESSOR WYMAN. This AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, astonishing and delighting crowds with feats of Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, Magic and Ventriloquism, infinitely varied in number, and wholly unparalleled in character, in the history of the Incomprehensible. The smaller serpent here has just deposited her nest of eggs, and the large anaconda is now nursing her baby-anaconda. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—THE MEMBERS are requested to attend a general rehearsal of this Society at the music-store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, No 543 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM BELDEN, Secretary.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.— Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Visit of Councilmen to Croton Dam.—A portion of the members of the Board of Councilmen yesterday visited Croton Dam and inspected the Water Works there. The party consisted of Councilmen Connell, Lent, Allen, Ross, Babcock, Townsend, Valentine, Hall, Bulteel, Bickford, and Van Tine. They took a special car, the use of which was tendered to them by the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Chambers street, at 7¼ A. M., and proceeded to Sing Sing, where, under the direction of Mr. Craven, one of the Commissioners, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, carriages were awaiting them. The beautiful drive to Croton Dam was accomplished in about three hours; and after their arrival there, the party proceeded to view and admire the graceful waterfall, the massive stone gate-house, the substantial masonry of the adjoining works, the picturesque little bridges, and the fairy-like scenery of the spot. Mr. Craven accompanied them, and gave them the same complete information with regard to the capacity of the Croton Lake, the Aqueduct and Reservoirs, the means of increasing or diminishing the supply of water for the City, and the measures taken to preserve the Aqueduct and everything connected with it, which he gave to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen which visited the Dam about two weeks ago. A full account of all these things was at that time published in the Times. After a row upon the Croton River, above the Dam, the Councilmen partook of a bountiful collation in the pretty little stone cottage upon the banks, occupied by the Superintendent of the works at this point, Mr. Adamson, and then returned home. The Councilmen expressed their gratification at the neat appearance of the Water-works. In the ride to the Dam, they inspected the Aqueduct at many points, and especially examined the waste weir near Sing Sing, where, by means of copper screens, fish and particles of matter flowing downward, are arrested and diverted into channels not connected with the Reservoirs. The Aqueduct is not kept in proper order without a great deal of close attention. The engineer walks through it from the Dam, whence the waters start for the City to the Reservoir—44 miles—every year in October. He examines every part of it minutely with the aid of torches and his assistants, and whenever any crevice needs filling up, or any repairs are needed, the work is done upon the instant. In connection with matters relating to the Croton Aqueduct, it is rumored that certain private parties are about to serve an injunction upon Walker, Fairchild & Co., to whom the award of the contract for building the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir by the Councilmen was affirmed by the Aldermen last Thursday night, restraining them from performing the work because they were not the lowest bidders.

Flushing Railroad and Sunday Excursions.—Since Ex-Alderman Charlick has obtained the controlling interest in the Flushing Railroad, he has infused new energy into that heretofore slow-coach establishment; the trains are run with more frequency, better time is made, the passenger dépôt at Flushing has been enlarged, and a handsome pier has been built at Hunter's Point, extending some six hundred feet from the shore into the East River, with a convenient passenger-house upon the end of the pier. The arrangement with the swift little steamer *Mattano* for the conveyance of passengers each way, has put an end to the complaint, heretofore so common, of detentions and irregularities upon that route, and it is not uncommon to hear the admission that the facilities afforded by the present management are much greater than ever were enjoyed before. The road is also paying better than under its former auspices. To accommodate those who wish to visit Calvary Cemetery, or to enjoy a pleasant ride into the country to inhale a breath of its blossom-scented air, Sunday excursion trains are run from Hunter's Point to Flushing, which are extensively patronized by that class of the community who find no time on the week-day to escape from the heat and dust of the City. This latter step is highly disapproved of by many of the villagers, who naturally enough object to having their Sabbath devotions disturbed by the snorting of the iron-horse. The newspaper in the town pitches into Mr. Charlick for this innovation, and calls him hard names. Thus far, however, the character of the people visiting the place has not been objectionable, and the particular annoyances predicted from this source have not been realized. As the experiment appears a profitable one, and the travel increases, Mr. Charlick appears to stand up remarkably well under the batteries leveled against him, and acts as if he intended to do with his railroad pretty much as he pleases.

Deliberate Shooting in the Street.—A probably-fatal shooting affray occurred in James-slip, near Water-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Patrick Lovejoy, a laborer, who lived with his family at No. 382 Water-street, was shot in the left breast by a man named John Crowly. Lovejoy was walking along, when Crowly approached, and, without any intimation of his intention, placed a single-barreled pistol at Lovejoy's breast, and discharged it. The ball entered just below the left nipple, and, passing downward, lodged in the abdomen. Crowly was almost immediately arrested by Officer Du Bois, of the Fourth Ward, but he had disposed of his pistol in some unknown way. He had in his possession a large knife, however. Lovejoy was taken to the City Hospital, where his wound was probed by Dr. Quinby, but the ball could not be found. It is said that a quarrel of long standing has existed between the two men, and that prompted the act. Crowly denies this, and says he was wholly unacquainted with Lovejoy, and was entirely unconscious of having discharged a pistol at all. He subsequently stated that he was slightly acquainted with Lovejoy, and said that, although he seemed sober, and could stand erect, he had been drunk since Sunday. Crowly is a man of family, and lives at No. 86 Cherry-street.

Police Commissioners.—At their regular meeting yesterday, section 70, of Rules and Regulations, was so amended as to give the Chief Clerk the entire control of the Clerical Department. Rule 36 was amended so as to declare "that the practice of making complimentary presents by Policemen to their officers is improper, and that the Board of Police will not allow any complimentary subscriptions or gifts to any of the Police force, whether tendered by citizens or Policemen." The Committee on Station-houses were authorized to select a suitable building for a Station-house in the vicinity of Eighty-sixth-street and Bloomingdale Road, and then to apply to the Common Council to adopt the same. The resignations of Archibald Lucas and H. Guyon were accepted. N. H. Dibbell and J. P. Conradi were appointed. The complaint against Dr. Jones, of belonging to a political organization, was dismissed.

Died Under the Effects of Chloroform.—An inquest was held at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, by Coroner Gamble, on the body of a German woman, named Augusta Brady, who was admitted to the Hospital last Tuesday evening, suffering by burns sustained by her clothes taking fire while she was intoxicated. One of her shoulders was also dislocated. Drs. Gourley and Russell attended her, and deemed it advisable to give her chloroform during the operation for dislocation. The woman sank, however, before she had inhaled much of the anodyne and died. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from secondary meningitis, probably hastened by the administration of chloroform during a surgical operation." They did not censure the physicians however. Deceased was 28 years of age.

Appointments by the City Inspector.—City Inspector Delavan yesterday made the following appointments: *Superintendent of Markets*—James Irving, *vice* Joseph Cuming, removed; salary, $2,000. *Clerk of Washington Market*—John S. Austin, *vice* Matthew D. Greene, removed; salary, $900. *Registrar of Records*—Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., *vice* Joseph S. Monell; salary, $1,200. *Clerk to Registrar of Records*—Thomas N. Carr, *vice* Wm. H. Traverse; salary, $1,000. *Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market*, to fill vacancy—George Isaacs; salary, $750. *Street Inspector of the Fourth Ward*—Daniel Donovan, *vice* Jeremiah Healy. *Street Inspector of the Nineteenth Ward*—Wm. McManus, *vice* John Burke. *Health Warden of the Thirteenth Ward*—Jacob Bennett, *vice* J. P. Abbott. *Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward*—Stephen Munn. *General Superintendent of Dumping Grounds and Removal of Ashes*—Henry Storms. *Foreman in Charge of Cleaning Broadway and other streets*—Jas. McCune.

Street-Begging to be Abolished.—The fiat went forth, on Thursday afternoon, in the shape of a general order from Superintendent Pillsbury, commanding the enforcement of the law which forbids street-begging. A number of arrests were made yesterday, and Blackwell's Island received an addition to her army of vagrants. The head of the Police proposes in this, as well as in other reforms which he may undertake, to be earnest rather than demonstrative, aiming more to carry out improvements slowly, but surely, to a successful termination, than to act in that sudden and spasmodic way which generally leaves the best intentions unfulfilled.

Savage Assault.—James Rigney was taken to the New-York Hospital in an insensible condition, by Officer Smith, of the First Ward Police, yesterday. Rigney had been beaten by Nicholas Wall, keeper of a lodging-house at No. 3 Washington-street. Wall was committed for examination by Justice Connolly.

An Infuriated Cow.—A cow broke away from her driver in the First Ward on Thursday afternoon, and played some dangerous pranks on the Battery. A lad named James Martin was tossed by the angry animal and seriously bruised. Several persons were knocked down and gored before the cow was captured by the Police.

Sunday Boat for Albany and Troy.—The favorite steamer *Francis Skiddy* leaves the foot of Liberty-street on Sunday, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., arriving in time for the early trains.

Police Reports.

Stabbing Affray in Forty-first-street—Two Men Mortally Wounded.—A dispute took place shortly before 12, on Thursday night, in Forty-first-street, between John and Daniel McKerrigan and John Samons and three Germans, named Jacob Ebenhardt, Jacob Stuck and Wm. Gringer, in which the three first named were severely wounded—Daniel McKerrigan and John Samons, it is believed, mortally. The facts appear to be that John McKerrigan and John Samons, both intoxicated, were passing through Forty-first-street on their way home. On the stoop of No. 133 Forty-first-street three Germans sat smoking, and, in company with their wives, enjoying the cool night air. As McKerrigan and Samons went by, the latter made an insulting remark to Mrs. Gringer, to which she retorted, and, Ebenhardt interfering on behalf of the lady, was knocked down by Samons. All the Germans then took hold of Samons and were giving him a severe beating, when John McKerrigan, who had gone on a few paces, returned to his companion's assistance. His brother, Daniel McKerrigan, who appeared to be waiting on the next corner, hearing of the affray, also went to assist his friends. In about two minutes after the fight commenced, the Germans had gone into their house, and the three Irishmen lay bleeding and helpless on the sidewalk, where the police found them. The wounded were all taken to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Quimby, who pronounces Sammons' wounds mortal, as his intestines are severed and his liver protrudes. The Doctor says Daniel McKerrigan's condition is very precarious, as he was stabbed in five different places in the thigh and abdomen, and his bowels protrude. John was not so badly hurt. Soon after the affray the Police arrested Shuck, Gringer and Mrs. Gringer, but Ebenhardt escaped. The latter was arrested, however, yesterday afternoon and voluntarily stated that it was he who stabbed Samons, but that he was forced to do so in self-defence. He also says that he saw no weapons in the hands of Shuck and Gringer during the affray. Ebenhardt has a cut hand and blackened eye, and presents other appearances of having passed through a struggle. Capt. Coulter, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police arrested several persons who witnessed the affray and holds them as witnesses. The four prisoners are detained at the Station-house.

Died from Sun-Stroke.—A laborer, named Edward Hart, 27 years of age, died on Thursday afternoon from the effect of the hot weather. Deceased worked in the coal yard on the corner of Jane and West street. On Wednesday the extremely warm weather induced him and his fellow-laborers to stop work. It is alleged that the foreman of the yard objected, and said the situations of all who "knocked off" should be forfeited. Anxious to retain his place, Hart worked until the heat overpowered him, and he was taken in an insensible condition to his house, No. 296 West Twenty-eighth-street. The next morning, partially recovered, deceased went to his business and worked until Thursday afternoon, when he again became overpowered and died. During the day he had drank much ice-water while perspiring freely. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest....... Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Jane Morton, an Irish woman, 26 years of age, who died from sunstroke at No. 223 West Twenty-first-street....... Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the remains of Justin McCarthy, who was prostrated by the heat while he was working on a new building, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 23 years of age.

Sharp Work.—Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was created on Broadway, in front of Drumgold & Proch's clothing house, owing to a rather singular quarrel between two countrymen over a cheap coat. It appears that the above firm had placed upon their side-walk a large quantity of cheap Summer clothing for sale, when two rather eccentric individuals, anxious to secure one of the garments, laid claim to the same coat, and during the excitement of words one seized hold of the tail of the coat, while the other hung on to the body, and in this fashion they whirled each other about the side-walk for some time, much to the amusement of a large crowd of spectators. Finally the coat parted midway, and both were precipitated to the pavement. They then refused to pay for the article, but finding that there was a likely chance of a visit to the Tombs, they each concluded to pay half, and left.

The Murdered Boy.—An inquest was held by Coroner Gamble, on the body of Philip Rembe, the lad who died, as already reported, from injuries inflicted by a larger boy, named John Riley. The evidence elicited the fact that deceased had quarreled with Riley's brother about a walking-cane, when the accused came up and struck deceased in the face, knocking him down, and afterwards kicked him on the head, &c. Physicians testified that death was caused from oppression of the cerebro-spinal system. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and found the injuries were inflicted by John Riley. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but he has not yet been found.

A Roguish Junk Dealer.—John Gavin, a boy 15 years of age, and a companion named Wm. Law, ostensibly make a living by purchasing rags, but yesterday it was found they sometimes varied their occupation by stealing silver ware. Gavin was observed in Cornelia-street by Sergeant Lefferts under suspicious circumstances, and he was taken into custody. In his bag were found $28 worth of silver ware, which was soon after ascertained to have been stolen from the house of Mr. D. A. Westervelt, No. 13 Leroy-street. Gavin was held by Justice Kelly for examination. He asserted that Law stole the silver, and gave it him to hold.

Burglary.—Wm. Petersen, *alias* Frenchy, who has been in the County Penitentiary five different times for various offences, was yesterday committed by Justice Connolly on a charge of burglary. Petersen was discharged from Blackwell's Island on the 7th inst., after serving out a sentence for stealing. The burglary upon which he is now held is alleged to have been committed on the 25th of November last, on the room of a colored man named Battle Whitley, at No. 134 Duane-street. Whitley observed Petersen a few days ago, with a coat on his back which he recognized as part of the stolen property, and caused his arrest.

Identified.—The man found drowned last Wednesday at Blackwell's Island was named Peter Robinson. He was employed as one of the Lunatic Asylum boatmen, and just before the storm came up he had gone into the boat for the purpose of taking her to the place where she was usually laid up. The wind capsized her, and Robinson was drowned. Deceased was 65 years of age and a native of New-York. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was given.

Pickpockets.—A gold watch worth $60 was taken from Miss Maga Mayilton, of No. 100 West Sixteenth-street, on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music.... At the corner of Ninth street and Sixth-avenue, a pickpocket took $25 from Miss Fishblatt, of No. 226 Varick street.

Trampled to Death.—Patrick Cavanagh, an Irishman, 42 years of age, was knocked down and trampled upon by a vicious horse, on the 6th instant, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue. He died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from his injuries. An inquest was held, and a verdict was given to the above effect.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TROUBLES.

Organization of the "Independence Guard"—General Orders.

The following General Order from Col. Cocks explains the difficulties of the late Twelfth Regiment and announces the reorganization of that body as the "Independence Guard:"

Headquarters Independence Guard,
(Late Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,)
New-York, July 14, 1859.

General Order, No. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New-York has issued a Special Order, stating that he "is pleased in view of the welfare and advancement of the service, the Commandants of the First Division and Fourth Brigade concurring, to direct that Companies A and C, of the late Twelfth Regiment, consolidated together; Companies B and H of the same Regiment, consolidated together; Companies G and E of the same Regiment, consolidated together, and transferred to the Tenth Regiment under Special Orders from General Headquarters, numbered 56, of March 16, 1859; and Company D of the same Regiment, also transferred by the same order to the Tenth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, be disbanded; and further directing that the muskets of the State in the possession of this Regiment be returned to the State Arsenal in the City of Brooklyn.

This regiment will accordingly parade on Monday, the 25th day of July, inst., in full uniform; proceed to the State Arsenal at Brooklyn, and there deliver the muskets belonging to the State, now in its possession, to such person as may be authorized to receive them.

The regiment will form in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Field and Staff will appear mounted. The Commissioned Staff will report to the Colonel at his quarters, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Color Sergeant will receive the Colors at the Colonel's quarters, in time for the formation.

In connection with the foregoing, the following explanation is deemed proper:

On the 16th of March last, the Commander-in-Chief, by Special Order No. 56, directed the consolidation of Companies A and C, B and H, G and E, of this Regiment, and their transfer with Company D of the same command to the Tenth Regiment, and further directed: "Gen. Ewen will superintend the consolidation hereby ordered, and will, as soon as it is effected, direct the several Commandants of Companies thus consolidated or transferred, to report for duty to the Commandant of the Regiment to which they are transferred."

This order, purported to be based upon a communication of Major-General Sandford and Brigadier-General Ewen, made four months after the last inspection, representing that the Twelfth Regiment "had, at the two last annual inspections, fallen in numerical strength much below the standard required by our laws and the good of the service," and recommending the projected consolidation and transfer, without the knowledge of any of the officers or members of the Twelfth Regiment, to a Regiment in numerical strength inferior to the Twelfth, and which, in defiance of general regulations and general orders, remains without any Regimental uniform.

This order with the special order of Brigadier Gen. Ewen based upon it, fixing the mode of the projected transfer, was and is regarded by the entire Twelfth Regiment as illegal, for the following among many other reasons:

First—If carried into effect, the order destroys its existence as one of the uniformed corps recognized by section 1 of the Act of 1855—in direct violation of that section, which enacts that "the several uniformed corps in said counties (New-York and Richmond,) as now organized and hereafter to be organized, *shall constitute* the uniformed military force of the First Division," subject only to disbandment, (not consolidation,) of companies, on falling in numerical strength below the legal standard, as provided by this act, and to certain alterations of districts which do not affect the separate existence of corps in those districts.

Second—It removes from their legitimate office and command, all the field and staff officers of the Twelfth Regiment, three captains, and eight subaltern officers, who cannot, by the fifth section of article eleven of the Constitution, be removed from office save by the Senate, upon the recommendation for cause stated by the Governor, or by the decision of a Court-martial; and it compels the officers not absolutely removed to accept, in opposition to their will, of a new office and a new commission in a regiment which never elected them, and in utter disregard of the constitutional right of the members of companies to elect their own officers—amounting, in fact, to the removal of commissioned officers, and the arbitrary appointment of their successors in command, in tyrannical and unlawful disregard of the second section of article eleven of the Constitution, which declares that "Captains, Subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments."

Third—The projected consolidation and transfer is a fraud upon the privates of the Regiment—violating their contract of service with the State, which guarantees to them the right of serving under officers and with associates of their own choice, and to make and serve under their own by-laws; which is, in short, a contract to serve in that particular company of the Twelfth Regiment, in which they joined, and that only save as the temporary exigences of the service may require.

Fourth—The order violates paragraphs 677, 680, 682, 685 and 687 of the General Regulations.

These orders were promulgated by the Lieutenant-Colonel in order to bring the matter directly before the companies of this command, but were by the several Commandants of Companies, in view of their illegality, without exception or hesitation, disregarded, and the consolidation and transfer was therefore never effected.

This disregard had the express object of forcing a Court-martial, by which the legality of the order in question could be readily and promptly determined, and the determination, if necessary, reviewed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, probably fearing such an investigation—and violating in this respect military usage, as he had previously disregarded the constitution and laws which he is sworn to maintain—put no disobedient officer under arrest, ordered no Court-martial, but apparently sought to evade question and responsibility by the order of disbandment herewith communicated.

This order assumes what is not true in fact, that the project of consolidation has been carried out.

No orders have been issued by the Commandants of Companies, no report has been made to the Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, no Company Rolls have been delivered to him; and notwithstanding any statement to the contrary, in the orders of either the Commander-in-Chief or Brigadier-General Ewen, no consolidation has been effected.

The effect, in terms, of the special order of disbandment is to disband four companies of the Tenth Regiment which have never legally existed, and which, if they did exist, could not by law be disbanded; for had the scheme of consolidation been effected, each consolidated company would contain between sixty and seventy men, a number much larger than that required by law, thus removing the only legal ground for disbandment. The order of disbandment is then as illegal as the order of consolidation—is illegal, in fact, even if the latter be authorized by law. The only possible way by which such disbandment could have legally been effected, would have been to revoke Special Orders No. 56, and afterwards direct the disbandment of such companies as should be found, upon inspection, below the standard number of non-commissioned officers and privates.

The only conclusion that can be attained, after a careful consideration of this scheme of consolidation, transfer and disbandment, is, that the Twelfth Regiment continues at this moment legally to exist the same as though said orders from general head-quarters had never been issued.

The regiment, however, labors under the difficult which will always attend the efforts of individuals to resist official usurpation by a resort to the courts of justice.

They can obtain professional services only at an expense which they cannot well sustain. They are opposed by the officers of the Government, paid either by State funds or State preferment, for the support of the Executive.

Neither the Regiment nor its advisers have ever entertained, or now entertain, any opinion other than that of the complete illegality of both the orders referred to.

We admit, however, that the Commander-in-Chief has the physical power to weary us out; and though we do not submit, we retire from a hopeless contest for right, until an appeal can be made to the next Legislature for justice at its hands, by a restoration of all our legal rights, unless the same be soon restored to us in some other way.

It is presumed that the character of the persistent attack made by certain officers upon an effective and ambitious body of soldiers, has never been by any misunderstood.

Your Colonel having been earnestly solicited to resume the command in its present state, has consented to do so for an indefinite time, trusting that the Regiment will continue to perform all its regimental and company duties as heretofore, and abide their time patiently.

Commandants of Companies will promulgate this order to their respective commands.

By order of Col. J. S. COCKS,
Wm. G. Ward, Adjutant.
Edward M. Fisher, Sergeant-Major.

Base Ball.

Manhattan vs. Monument.—These clubs played their return match yesterday, upon the grounds of the Monument Club, Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	H. L.	Runs.	MONUMENT.	H. L.	Runs.
Jones, 2 b	0	8	Harris, c	1	6
Harson, f	4	3	Ackley, m. f	3	3
Tuomey, l. f	7	2	Miller, r. f	4	2
Wyatt, m. f	4	4	Bell, 3 b	3	3
McDonald, c	2	4	Wiseburn, s. s	4	1
Page, 3 b	3	4	Braisted, l. f	3	3
Rowe, s. s	1	5	D. C. Meschutt, 2 b	3	2
Fulmer, 1 b	4	3	P. F. Meschutt, p	5	1
Norton, r. f	2	5	Fleet, 1 b	1	5
Total	27	38	Total	27	26

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Manhattan	9	1	2	0	2	0	2	6	16	—38
Monument	4	1	5	2	3	4	0	2	5	—26

Scorer for Manhattan—J. L. Monell.
Scorer for Monument—J. A. Lucas.
Umpire—W. F. Hudson, of the Metropolitan.

Stuyvesant vs. Lexington.—These Clubs played at Hamilton-square yesterday, with the following result:

STUYVESANT.	H. L.	Runs.	LEXINGTON.	H. L.	Runs.
Walton, p	2	5	Moss, p	1	7
O. Purdy, c	1	5	Holland, 1st b	2	5
Kennard, 1st b	3	2	T. Gillett, r. f	2	5
Snyder, 2d b	3	3	J. Gillett, 2d b	1	6
R. F. Purdy, 3d b	1	3	C. D. Ward, l. f	3	4
Titus, s. s	4	2	Armstrong, c. f	4	3
Keeler, l. f	2	3	Lloyd, s. s	4	4
Harriott, r. f	2	4	McMenomy, 3d b	3	4
Baker, c f	1	4	Weeks, c	1	6
Total	21	29	Total	21	44

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Stuyvesant	0	8	4	3	0	12	2	—29
Lexington	9	2	6	9	2	6	10	—44

Scorer for Stuyvesant—W. Brouwer.
Scorer for Lexington—Philander Myers.
Umpire—J. R. Postley, of the Metropolitan Club.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—James Dunn, of Twentieth-street, Gowanus, died on Wednesday last from the effects of the heat. The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Bay Ridge, Thursday; the deceased was about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair, whiskers and mustache. The name of the boy drowned Tuesday night at the Division-avenue ferry slip, was James Fitzpatrick. He was a cook on board the schooner *Isabel* at the foot of North Eighth-street.

An Incident of the Storm.—On Thursday evening as the storm burst upon this City and vicinity, the little steamer *Iolas*, which plies between Mr. Remsen's Sea View House at Rockaway and this city, had just got outside of the bar at Rockaway, on her return trip. The sea ran high and to turn back was certain destruction, so that the only course left for the commander was to "weather the storm," which he did with such consummate skill that he brought his precious freight in safety into port. The excitement on board the boat when the storm first came on was intense and a majority of the passengers doubtless expected that their last hour had come. One gentleman offered the captain $5,000 if he would run the boat ashore at the nearest point. This offer was declined. The boat being small all of the passengers were ordered below and directed to keep quiet and by careful management all were saved.

The Joint Board.—The Aldermen and Supervisors met in Joint Board Thursday evening to consider the amount of taxes necessary to be levied for the ensuing year. The resolution to appropriate money for Public School purposes was adopted after striking out $20,000 asked for the erection of a school building near the South Ferry, and inserting $1,299 to pay a judgment obtained against the Board of Education by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society making the total sum for school purposes $143,956. The resolution appropriating $87,750 for salaries was adopted. A resolution was adopted embracing the following items for Police purposes:

For pay of Deputy Superintendent	$2,000
For pay of 6 Inspectors, each $1,200	7,200
For pay of 30 Sergeants, each $900	27,000
For pay of 198 Patrolmen, each $800	158,400
For pay of 15 Doormen, each $700	10,500
Stationery and Printing	400
Contingent expenses	1,000
Telegraph expenses	500
Proportion of general expenses	4,720
New Station-house, Fifth Precinct	8,000
New Station-house, Sixth Precinct	8,000
Repairing Station-house, Ninth Ward	500
Fourth Precinct Station-house, alterations	500
Total	$228,720

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Abandonment.—A young woman called at the residence of a respectable family in Pearl-street, last evening, and left a baby which, she said belonged to the youngest son of the family. The erring son's friends sent to the First Precinct Station to have the little stranger removed. Officer Osborn got possession of the baby, and it was placed in the custody of the City Nurse for safe-keeping. The mother was subsequently arrested by officer Osborn at a house in Adams-street, near Myrtle-avenue, for abandonment. She gave bail to answer.

Tried Suicide.—A New-York pilot named Thomas Champion, residing at No. 20 Butler-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. The act was discovered in time to enable a doctor to save his life.

Drowned.—John Weimers, jeweler, doing business at No. 134½ Grand-street, was drowned on Thursday morning, while bathing at foot of North Tenth-street. It is supposed that he was seized with cramps.

Impromptu Celebration.—Several of the Aldermen and Heads of Departments met last evening in the City Hall, to celebrate the inauguration of the new Board of Water Commissioners. They had a good time, and at least one basket of champagne was disposed of.

City Court.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	103	200	Hudson River R	33½
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89	100	do. s60	33¼
1,000	do.	88¾	200	Reading Railr'd. s60	43
1,000	do.	89⅛	200	do. s30	43½
10,000	do.	89	100	do.	43½
1,000	Virginia 6s	94½	250	do.	44
10,000	do.	94⅜	200	do. s60	44
1,000	Georgia State 6s.	97	500	do. b60	44
2,000	Missouri St. 6s.	83⅜	500	do.	43⅞
10,000	do. b30	83⅝	150	Mich. Cen. Railr'd.	44
10,000	do. s15	83½	100	do.	43⅞
5,000	do. s10	83⅜	100	do.	43⅜
35,000	do. s10	83¼	20	do.	43½
15,000	do. b60	83¾	200	Erie Railroad	6⅝
5,000	do. s15	83⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	8¾
2,000	do.	83⅝	100	M.S.&N.I.G St'k s10	26
55,000	do.	83¾	57	Panama Railroad	118½
1,000	Brook. C.W. L'n	100	20	do.	118½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	89	110	do.	118
2,000	Erie R. 1st M Bs.	87	10	Ill. Central R	64
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	37½	125	do.	65
3,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	105	50	do. s10	64¾
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d m.	93	100	do. b60	65
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	76	18	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	98
3,000	Mich. C R. 8 ℘ ct.		50	Gal. & Chicago R	65⅛
	1st M. S. F. L. B.	90	100	do.	65¼
2,000	Mich. S. S'g F.B.	80	100	do. s30	65
7,000	Ill. Cent. R. B..c	84	100	do. b30	65¼
6,000	Gal.&Chic. 1st m.	92	50	do. b10	65
2,000	Gal.&Chic. 2d m	85	100	do. s10	64⅞
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	102	150	do.	64⅞
20	Bank of Republic	127	100	do. b60	64⅞
200	Canton Co. s30	18¾	100	do. nwk	64¾
50	do.	18¾	100	do.	65
25	Del.&Hud.C.Co. s30	89½	100	do. b60	65
25	do.	90	1,000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	26
80	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	68¼	100	do. s30	25⅞
100	N. Y. Central R. b60	74⅝	200	do. b60	26
250	do.	74⅝	200	do. b30	25¾
300	do. b30	74½	350	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	62
100	do. nw	74½	150	do.	61⅞
200	do. s30	74¼	300	do. s30	61⅝
100	do.	74⅜	50	do. s30	61½
300	do. b60 aft 3	74½	250	do.	61¾
20	Hud. Riv. Railroad	33	250	do.	6 ⅝
100	do.	33¼	100	do. s10	61½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	101½	50	Ill. Cen. R. b30	64¾
10,000	Virginia 6s s60	93½	250	Chic. & R. I. R. s10	61¼
10,000	do.	94¼	100	do. s60	61
9,000	Missouri State 6s	83½	100	do.	61¼
20	Commonwealth Bk	96	150	Harlem R. Pref'd	36¼
100	Del.&Hud.Cl Co b60	90	100	do. s30	36¼
250	Pacific M. S. Co.	68¼	200	do.	36⅜
150	do. s30	68⅛	100	do. b60	36⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	25½	100	Reading R. s60	43⅝
50	do.	25½	200	do.	44
50	N. Y. Cent. R. s5	74½	1,000	do. s10	44
25	do.	74¼	150	Mich. Central R	43¼
100	do. b30	74¼	50	do. b60	43
100	do. s30	73¾	50	do.	43½
200	do.	74⅛	19	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
200	do. s20	73⅞	200	do.	25
100	Harlem Railroad	10	50	do. b30	25
12	Panama Railroad	118			

Friday, July 15—P. M.

A large business was done on the Stock Exchange, to-day, and at a further advance in prices on most descriptions. The sales of State Securities were over $200,000, principally in Missouris at 83½@83¾, closing 83½ ℘ cent. The early bids on the Railway Share list were very spirited, and the additional rise in Reading and Michigan Central was, at one time, 1@1¼ ℘ cent. above the top sales of yesterday. The latter, after selling at 44 ℘ cent., fell below 43 at the close. The top rate for Reading was 44⅜, and after some fluctuations below this figure, the stock finally closed about 44¼ ℘ cent. There was a free demand for Cleveland and Toledo at 26 ℘ cent., which was met by sellers, after which the price fell back to 25½ ℘ cent. The principal business in New-York Central was at 74¼@74⅝, at the early Board, and 74¼@74⅛ at the Second Board, closing 74⅛ ℘ cent. There was some realizing on yesterday's advance in Rock Island, and the stock finally left off 61¼ ℘ cent., after selling at 61⅞@61¾. Galena had another rise of ½@¼ ℘ cent., to 65½@¼, and then fell back to 64½ ℘ cent. Harlem Preferred, Hudson River, and Panama also had an additional rise in the forenoon of ¼@½ ℘ cent., and left off firm. In Railway Bonds there was a fair inquiry for small parcels, generally at the full previous rates, and in Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, prices were ½ ℘ cent. higher, and closed firm. The General Market, owing to the partial reaction in New-York Central and several of the Western shares, closed with less animation than at the opening of the dealings this morning, which fact was variously attributed to outside influences, such as an absence of later Foreign news and the considerable Specie shipments, but which, we apprehend, is owing more to the very rapid advance at the previous session of the Board and the momentary eagerness of all parties—*Bear* as well as *Bull*—to supply themselves with cash stock, than to any other circumstances. The whole tone of the Street denotes a rising market, as upon each reaction, for a day or two past, the demand is renewed from many of the same parties who had been sellers at the higher rates. The Money Market favors the regular dividend-paying securities, and the harvest weather and the very cheerful letters from the Northwestern States are calculated to stimulate the recovery, from long depression, in the Western shares.

The market for Money is quiet, at yesterday's rates, both for Discounts and for Loans on demand. The Exchanges close steady for the mails to-morrow, at 110¼@⅜ sales, at 60 days on London, and f.5.10 at sight on Paris. The *City of Baltimore*, of Dale's line, (not the *Vigo*, as reported in our last,) sails for Liverpool at noon, the mail closing at 10½ o'clock A. M. She takes $1,000,000 in Bullion, and a large complement of passengers. The *Vanderbilt*, for Havre, sails at 4 o'clock, the mail closing at 2½ P. M. Her Specie list is not yet complete, but indicating $800,000 to $1,000,500. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are $183,000; other receipts, $246,000; disbursements, $507,343; balance this afternoon, $4,104,688.

We are requested to call the attention of the bondholders of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, now the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, to the plan for settling the litigations, and putting the bondholders in possession. The report of the Committee can be had of Messrs. W. Hoge & Co., No. 50 Wall-street where the subscriptions are payable. To insure the success of the plan it is of great importance that the assent of the bondholders be given before Tuesday next.

The half-yearly dividend of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company is 6 ℘ cent.; Kings County, 5 ℘ cent.; Camden and Amboy Road, 6 ℘ cent.

The June traffic on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road is reported $132,564, against $107,920 same month last year.

The demand for Land Warrants continues active, and Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote the market firm, at the following rates:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	88	92
120 acres, per acre	80	84
160 acres, per acre	88	92

The semi-annual dividend of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company is 6 ℘ cent. The Rutgers' Insurance Company 9 ℘ cent.

The private letters by the *Canada* at Boston, received here this morning, confirm the interpretation placed on the rise in the Continental Funds, particularly at Berlin. The belief of an early armistice between the belligerent powers was gaining ground in London. In reference to American Stocks, Mr. Satterthwaite writes:

"We have but little change to note in the market for American Securities. The demand for States' Stocks is steady, but not large; there has been more disposition to take New-York Central Shares and Bonds for investment. The demand for New-York and Erie Bonds does not become at all active partly from the difficult financial position into which the concern has now got, and partly from the fear that *if the old management is retained*, that which has so often occurred, may occur again, viz., the resumption of competition after a short interval of peace. Some considerable purchases of Illinois Shares have been made at about 40 discount, closing very firm buyers a 39 discount. Construction Bonds have improved 1 ℘ cent. The Sterling Debenture Bonds are 89@91."

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE.

Domestic Bills		$1,639,961
Discounted Notes		1,188,642
Suspended Debt		45,163
Due from Banks		644,549
Office Balances		46,059
Stocks		25,650
Personal Property		6,550
Real Estate, viz: Banking-house and lots	$84,537	
Taken for debt	46,435—	130,973
Robbery at Jackson Office		23,939
Cash, viz: Notes of other Banks	86,998	
Gold and Silver	423,993—	510,991
Total		$4,262,481
Capital Stock		$1,774,815
Due to Banks		72,233
Dividends Unclaimed		9,044
Dividend declared this day, 5 ℘ cent.		88,750
Contingent Interest		25,687
Profit and Loss		537,773
Individual Depositors		729,730
Circulation		1,024,446
Total		$4,262,481

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Drygoods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$5,348,103	$2,203,843	$3,989,103
Thrown on Market	6,180,464	2,176,444	3,978,025
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$55,567,815	$25,510,383	$62,584,236
Thrown on Market	51,171,014	31,600,570	62,236,839

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,116	$1,089,969	428	$139,689	370	$126,131
Man. of Cotton	1,364	643,728	118	36,305	65	17,253
Man. of Silk	1,511	1,501,625	37	25,006	94	51,657
Man. of Flax	669	368,616	84	21,041	32	6,592
Miscellaneous	411	158,834	16	4,190	34	13,620
Total	6,071	$3,764,772	683	$226,331	595	$215,253
		226,331				3,762,772
Total Entered		$3,989,103	Total Marketed			$3,978,025

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate......Friday, July 15.

Sheriff's Sales.—Three houses and lots east side Greenwich street, 19 feet north of Leroy-street, 55 feet 6 inches by 43 feet 9 inches. Plaintiff, $11,000.

One lot south side Fortieth-street, 195 feet 9 inches east of Third-avenue. P. S. Colton, $1,425.

Two lots south side Thirty sixth-street, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue. E. J. Beach, $6,400.

Mr. John McClave has sold one house and lot on north side of Forty fifth street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, for $5,000; street number 113; size of house, 17x44 feet; lot, one-half the block in depth. Also, one lot on south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $425. Also, one lot on west side of Sixth-avenue, 24 feet 11 inches south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, for $475. These last-named lots were sold at the Draper sale, 25th May, 1858, of assets of N. A. T. and B. Company, for $200 and $205 respectively.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold five lots south side of Forty-second-street, 220 feet west of Tenth avenue, each 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, for $2,750 each, with a building loan of $2,250 on each house, to be four stories, basement and under cellar, brick, brown stone trimmings, 20 feet by 40 feet.

Mr. A. C. Loomis has sold a four story, brown stone front house, No. 31 West Eighteenth street, house 25 feet by 65 feet; lot, half the block, for $16,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour dull, heavy and tending downward; sales 600 bbls. at $4 for Sour; $4 50½@$5 for State and extra Illinois from Chicago Spring Wheat; $4 75@$5 25 for extra Wisconsin from Club Wheat; $6 12½@$6 37½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $6 50@$7 for double extra. Wheat dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bush. white Kentucky at $1 50; 1,000 bush. do. new crop, at $1 55@$1 60. Corn opened dull, but closed ½c. higher; sales 14,000 bush. Illinois at 75c.; 6,000 bush do. at 75½c. Oats, Barley and Rye quiet. Canal Freights—8½c. on Corn, 9½c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—60 bbls. Flour; 10,400 bush. Wheat.

Oswego, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour steady with a moderate demand; sales 500 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1 00. Corn in better demand and firm; sales 10,200 bush. at 80c. Canal Freights unchanged. No receipts of Flour and Grain. *Canal Exports* 1,000 bbls. Flour. Shipped to Montreal 6,000 bush. Wheat, 1,400 bbls. Flour.

Mobile, Friday, July 15.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 110 bales, at 11c.@11½c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 1,350 bales; receipts same time, 445 bales, against 910 in same time last year. Stock, 32,000 bales. Freights—to Liverpool, 7s. 6d; to Havre, ¾c.@⅞c. Sterling Exchange, 109@109¾.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 15.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 1,800 bales. Sales of the week, 4,800 bales; receipts same time, 1,200 bales. Total exports to date, 1,723,000 bales. Stock, 38,000 bales. Coffee—Sales of the week, 4,500 bags; prime 10½c.@11c. Stock, 29,000 bags.

Albany, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn better; sales 20,000 bushels at 88½c. for Western Mixed; 89½c @90c. for round Yellow. Oats 46c.@48c. and dull. Whisky quiet; sales 150 bbls. at 26¾c.@27c., mainly at the inside figure.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 14.

Cotton dull; sales 300 bales. Sugar buoyant and again ⅛c. higher. Tobacco firm; sales to-day of 3,600 hhds., including one lot of 3,400 hhds., the largest single sale ever reported. Exchange on New-York firmer.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 15.

Flour inactive, and prices drooping; superfine, $4 80@$5. Whisky, 24c. Provisions steady at unchanged rates.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 15.

For new Flour there is more inquiry; prices firm. Wheat quiet. Corn firm; yellow, 86c. Oats dull. Lard, 12c.@13c. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore, Friday, July 15.

Flour steady. Wheat advanced 3c.@5c.; white, $1 35@$1 55; red, $1 30@$1 38. Corn active, but unchanged. Provisions steady. Bacon Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $16 75. Whisky dull.

Savannah, Thursday, July 14.

Cotton—The sales of the week add up 1,450 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged; best Middling, 11½c.; good Middling to Middling Fair, 11¾c.@12c. Receipts of the week, 1,675 bales.

Charleston, Thursday, July 14.

The sales of the week add up 3,000 bales. Middling Fair, 11⅞c.@12c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Friday*—$1,000 City 6s, cash, 98⅝; $16,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 65, 68; $150 do., 68¼; $3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½; $1,000 Catawissa First Mortgage 44; 150 Lehigh Zinc, 1; 1 Harrisburgh Railroad, 56¾; 600 Reading Railroad, 21¾; 5 do., 21⅝; 20 do., 21¾; 50 do., 22; 50 do., 21⅞; 950 do., 22; 100 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; 20 do., 38½; 25 Norristown Railroad, 50; 2 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 56; 1 Lehigh Navigation, 47⅝; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 114.

Closing Prices—U. S. 5s '74, 101; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 98½@99; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, int. off, 98½@99; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, new, int off, 102@102½; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@91; Reading Railroad, 21⅞@22; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 79@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 89@91; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 69@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, —@—; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort. 6s, 86@87; Morris Canal Consolidated, 53@54; Morris Canal Pref., 109@110; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 68@68½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 72@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16½@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 3¼@5; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, 54; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, Second Mortgage, 30@37; Long Island R., 10¾@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47½@48; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8@8¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½@64; North Pennsylvania, 10s, 88@89¼; Catawissa Railroad, 2½; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 40@45; Frankfort and Southwark Railroad, —@—; Second and Third streets Railroad, 43½; Race and Vinestreet Railroad, 45.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway.
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Arago	July 23	New-York	Southa'n
Great Britain	July 28	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Ariel	July 6	Southa'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	July 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
FOR CUBA.			
Quaker City	July 30	New-York	Havana.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Star of the West	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. Dr. White, child and nurse, T. O. Dawson and lady, Judge J. B. Bishop and lady, E. A. Bishop, O. A. Carmichael, R. A. Reed and lady, S. L. Fowall and lady, S. T. Seely and lady, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. E. Thomas, Dr. N. Carter and lady, J. Holmes, D. A. Ambler, M. Robinson and lady, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. S. R. Egleston, Miss A. G. Wilson, Miss M. H. Johnson, Mrs. M. Duplon, Miss M. Collenberger, Mrs. J. H. Sassard, W. Sassard, Mrs. Hamilton and 2 children, W. H. Oliver, C. Wedkinn, Mrs. S. G. Smith, Mrs. G. T. Warren, G. W. Chamberlin and lady, Miss V. Redner, Miss H. Redner, W. W. Wilkins, C. C. Watson, L. Cohen, J. Cuthill, Wm. Menlove, A. Beman, A. Romain, Miss Gilliard, Miss E. Holt, Mrs. H. Ashby, Miss L. Ashby, Miss H. Ashby, Miss A. Bacot, Mrs. C. Williman, Jr., and child, Miss Rosa Bee, J. B. Smith, J. Harrison, J. R. Dufroy, J. Ponley, A. David, T. C. Bragg, S. Osborn, F. G. Roland, G. Delamas, J. F. Jones, C. A. Foster, A. Keeler, Mrs. D'Orsey, Mr. Mills, Mrs. E. Turner, M. Mitchell, T. G. Mackay, J. Gale, W. Allen, M. Moses, R. Thomlinson, J. U. Duwell, H. F. Crawford, J. W. Brigham, G. Nanine, R. Hodgson, C. Palmedo, lady and 2 children, C. L. Edwards and lady, J. McConkey, A. Pearson, E. J. Kelheim, G. J. Kehlner, G. Feigel, S. G. Smith, J. J. Day, C. Braghty, Mrs. A. B. Giles, J. W. Gray, J. W. Gray, J. Turner, G. S. Gildon, J. W. Neville, L. M. Demick, Mrs. J. Demick, Miss E. Crowley, W. Boyce, W. Pollard, T. Tobin and lady, D. Miler, P. W. Anten, L. Crane, R. A. Pringle, Mrs. Saurins, H. W. Saurins, A. M. Saurins, C. Lambert, Miss M. A. Shultberg, W. P. O'Hara, M. Brown, T. S. Heffron, B. W. Force, S. Shelcein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bale, P. Mann, T. Wilson, P. Fitch, B. Chadwick, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Great Britain, from Liverpool—Adolf Ladagnens, Jules Lasorlotte and wife, of France; Andrew Arthur, John Cochrane, of Scotland; Thomas Robinson, of England.

In steamship Weser, from Bremen and Southampton—L. F. Ackerman, Madame Reiner, H. Otersen, H. Fieldman, V. Anderson, C. F. Diet and lady, C. Rogge, M. Fox, F. M. G. Stellingway, O. Heinze.

In bark James Andrews, from Minatitlan—Jas. Butterworth, Charles Caszco.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Mr. Burrows.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon rises... 8 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 28 | Gov. Island. 9 17 | Hell Gate....10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Bavaria, (Ham.,) Traube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Vanderbilt, Le Fevre, Havre, D. Torrance.

Ships White Star, Kerr, St. John, N. B., C. Grinnell; Art Union, Hubbard, St. John, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Leontine, Deetjen, Port Neuf, C. Lubling; Sardinia, Crocker, St. George, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Rolla, Rogers, Montevideo, Peck & Church; J. Cammett, Buckman, Shediac, Arrowsmith & Ball; Gan Eden, Reed, Marseilles, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Amenoosuck, Clark, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; B. Carver, Penny, Searsport, ——; Sea Foam, Briggs, Marseilles, J. R. Dow; Wm. Willson, Van Name, Cuidad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.; Handy King, Brown, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Orizaba, Shute, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. Stevens, Flye, Portland, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners H. Castoff, Gardner, Fall River, H. S. Rackett; S. A. Appleton, Grant, Boston, master; Nightingale, Bangs, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Pleiades, McBurnie, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Equator, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Great Britain, (Br., screw,) Gray, Liverpool July 1, with mdse. and 7 passengers to Richard Irwin & Co. July 7, lat. 50 11, lon. 38, signalized bark Twilight, bd. W. July 11, lat. 44 42, lon. 54 20, passed Br. brig Auckland, bd. W. July 12, at 9:20 A. M., lat. 43 24, lon. 60, passed Bremen screw steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. 13th, lat. 41 53, lon. 65, spoke ship Amazon, Hovey, from London for New-York, all well. 14th, 160 miles from the Hook, passed Br. bark John Bunyan, Gibbs, from Glasgow.

Steamship Weser, (Brem.,) Gaetjen, Bremen July 1, and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 170 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. July 9, lat. 46 23, lon. 34 19, passed Prussian ship Richmann, bd. E. July 14, lat. 43 13, lon. 69 18 passed ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. 15th, lat. 43, lon. 69, passed Br. ship Ben Lomond, bd. W.

Steamship Carolina, Surtis, Charleston 70 hours, in ballast to master. Came to this port for repairs. 14th inst., Thomas Smith, a coal passer, a native of Ireland, in a fit of delirium tremens, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship E. G. Barney, Barney, Apalachicola 22 ds., with cotton to Ralph Post.

Ship Kelvin, (Br.,) Relyea, Liverpool 35 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Bresch, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse. and 152 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. 8th inst., off George's, took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Ship Kitty Floyd, (of Portland,) Hosmer, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Montmorenci, (of Bath,) Brown, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to master. Experienced light winds and calms the entire passage. Had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Hosmer, Liverpool June 5, with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Had a pilot on bard 5 ds., with light winds and calms.

Bark Gladiator, (Norw.,) Geraldsen, Marseilles April 16, with mdse. to Rechnagel & Co. June 2, lat. 39, lon. 16, saw the wreck of an American bark; appeared to have been in that condition a long time.

Bark Canton, (Br.,) Ford, Newcastle 61 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Pilot Fish, (of Portland,) Hoyt, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Hyperion, Ward, Port Spain, Trinidad, 12 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight. Sld. in co. with schr. Griffing, of and for Fall River, via Turk's Island—saw her going in to St. Thomas on the 4th. July 3, passed Aves Island, and spoke brig C. C. Billings, loading guano, for Baltimore—would sail next day. July 11, lat. 36 10, lon. 73 20, passed ship Liberty, stg. S. S. W. 12th, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 50, took a pilot from pilot-boat No. 3. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light airs and calms.

Bark James Andrews, Small, Jr., Minatitlan, Mexico, June 15, with mahogany to Post & Small.

Bark Northwood, Hillert, Cadiz 35 ds., with wine and cork to Stalker & Co.

Barkantine Young America, Page, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig Linda, Ellems, Salt Key, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Schlessinger & Andresen. 1st inst., saw a brig, name unknown, ashore on N. E. reef of Grand Turk—supposed to be an American brig, of 200 or 300 tons; had gone ashore the night previous.

Brig Mary Capen, (of Machias,) Sprague, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Winyaw, Wyman, Sagua July 3, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. June 1, on the passage from Wilmington, N. C., to Sagua, Wm. Thompson, a colored man, fell overboard and was lost.

Brig Rosalie, (Br.,) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Tangent, Reed, Machias 8 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Skalling, Arecelbo, P. R., July 1, with molasses to master.

Brig Mystic, Fish, Matagorda Bay 25 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Boston,) Eaton, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Hall, Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Molunkus, (of Eastport,) Mitchell, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Irene, Cole, Harrington 10 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig Linwood, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) McKenzie, Caicas, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox & Co.; has 5 steerage passengers. Sld. in co. with brig Elmir, of Bangor, for Holmes' Hole, for orders.

Brig J. McIntire, (of Camden, Me.,) McIntire, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Everglade, Rumball, Addison 9 ds., with lumber to Talbot & Co.

Schr. Kensington, (of Charleston,) McDougall, Naguabo, P. R., 8th inst., with sugar and molasses to Rivera & Hall.

Schr. Ecliptica, (Dutch galliot,) Boomgaard, Trieste 113 ds., with mdse. to Coulicery & Co.

Schr. Sally Gay, (of Norwich,) Cressey, Caibaren, Cuba, 11 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (of Bucksport,) Wiley, Aguadilla, P. R., 4th inst., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to Montell & Co.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Farrell, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Herndon, Haskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Moses Waring, Small, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Congress, Brown, Machias 8 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. Amanda Kelley, Machias 6 ds., with spars and lath to Peck & Church.

Schr. Martha Hall, Calef, Calais 8 ds., with lumber and lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. American Belle, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. McKee.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ann, Doyer, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Ida, (of Philadelphia,) Clark, St. Jago, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Alice, Howell, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.
Schr. Wabeno, Wilcox, Fall River, for Port Ewen.
Schr. T. P. Baldwin, Hover, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Phœnix, Littlefield, Stonington 2 ds., stone.
Schr. Adeline Kelley, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., linseed.
Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with linseed.
Schr. October, Tarr, Machias 7 ds., lumber to master.
Schr. Forest, Avery, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Wm. Stevens, Bird, Rondout, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Brazos, Jones, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., stone.
Schr. M. E. Pearson, ——, Rondout, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Mary C. Towne, Baker, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Tryall, Lewis, Virginia with wood.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Birge, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. D. M. French, Stiles, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. George Sumner, Murch, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. A. E. Baker, Gloud, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Maria J. Suman, Leavitt, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Longstreet, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Francis French, Goodband, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. W. B. Pitts, Browne, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. B. M. Faye, Pyne, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Cornelia, Kelly, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.
Schr. E. L. Baylis, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., coal.
Schr. Everton, Turnbull, Alexandria, with coal.
Schr. Brother, Davy, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. R. Secor, Dennis, Virginia, with timber.
Schr. Ringgold, De Groot, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Rogers, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Lovell, Norwich 2 ds., ballast.
Schr. J. Hotchkiss, Jones, Norwich 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Panama, Smith, Boston 3 ds., with stone.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Rhode Island, Carr, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Velocity, Davis, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop M. E. Bayles, Davis, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Oak, Deland, Providence 3 ds., mdse. to master.

SAILED—Steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg. Ship Star King, for Shanghae. Bark Geo. Thomas, for Key West.

WIND—During the day, from E. S. E. to S. S. E.; sunset, E. S. E.

By Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, July 15, sunset—One ship, one bark, and one brig, S. of the Branch, bound in. No signals. Wind light from S. E.; weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, July 15, sunset—One brig outside of the bar, bound in; three brigs at anchor inside the Hook, bound out. Wind fresh from S. E.; weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, June 15, sunset—One bark and one brig passing the Highlands, and one bark in the offing, bound in. Wind moderate from S. E.; weather hazy.

Miscellaneous.

During the thunder storm of the 13th, the Br. brig British Lion, lying at 21st-st., East River, had her maintopgallantmast carried away by lightning. Capt O'Brien and his first officer were thrown to the deck, but neither of them was injured.

Boston, July 14.—The bark Phœnix, (whaler,) Capt. Hand, was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea, Oct. 12, 1858, during a heavy gale. Vessel and 425 bbls. whale oil a total loss. Captain and crew saved.—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Buffalo, July 13.—The propeller Rocket with a full cargo of mdse., bound to Chicago, went ashore, 11th inst., near Milwaukee, and has seven feet water in her hold. She has since been towed into Milwaukee.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Creole—ship, stg. N., was signalized, June 29, off Key West.

Floresta—bark, stg. E., was signalized, July 12, lat. 37 11, lon. 75.

Gulf Stream—ship, of Kennebunk, stg. N. E., July 3, lat. 28 68, lon. 79 35.

Robert Parker—ship, of and from St. John, N. B., bd. E., June 28, lat. 43 11, lon. 54 48.

Superior—ship, of and from New-Haven for China, July 8, lat. 40, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, July 3, brigs Cuba, Sawyer, ldg.; Mary Stewart, down the coast, do.; Lady of the Lake, for Baltimore, do.—to sail in 2 ds.; Sylph, do. 6 ds.; schrs. John Walker, of New-Haven, from Philadelphia in 16 ds., just arr.; Rio, from Washington.

At Arecebo, P. R., July 1, schr. W. H. Titcomb, of Rockland, for New-York in 7 ds.—the only Am. vessel.

At Remedios, July 2, barks A. Mayhew, ldg., for New-York; Alexander Manderson, do. do.

At Salt Key, T. I., July 5, bark ——, of Boston.